REGISTERED NO. B. 4665.
Telep[illegible] 42037.

POST BOX 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VII NO. 34 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1948 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Harvester

Sculpture by Monteleone Alessandro

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

GULBENKIAN: AN OIL MAGNATE'S ROLE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(See Page 5)

Private Matters··· Of Public Interest!

WHAT MARRIED PEOPLE ARGUE ABOUT

THE Gallup Poll has been asking men and women in all walks of life, living every part of England, Scotland and n Wales:

"What is the main cause of arguments amongst married couples?"

Money or its absence, is the number one cause for husband and wife arguments. "My husband spends too much on gambling. When my friends get a new coat and I want one, he can't afford it". This London housewife's complaint is typical of many.

"He doesn't earn enough, and I think he should get a better job", another housewife told an interviewer. Sixteen per cent of the married couples mentioned money troubles which were linked directly with the question of food.

"Food and money: I would never have married had I known how difficult it is to feed a man", was the comment of a furnaceman's wife living in Yorkshire.

But more frequently than the subject of food, mentioned by 6 per cent

"STOP SMOKING"

politics was given as a cause of argument.

"Radio comics disparage the Government", said the wife of a professional footballer. "My husband laughs, but I don't think it's funny".

Although politics appeared so high on the list, very few people mentioned religion as being the cause of arguments in their family circle.

All aspects of children and their upbringing were mentioned, 7 per cent giving this as the most frequent cause for dispute. "My son's piano lessons", was the reply of a Bath milk roundsman, conjuring up a daily and ineffective attempt to pin little Johnny to the music stool.

❦ ❦ ❦

Every problem connected with children was mentioned by one parent or the other, from the son chewing his finger nails or the amount of pocket money to be allowed, to jealousy existing between the parents over the children.

Personal habits of the other person were frequently mentioned as causing trouble. "My wife's habit of tidying my books into neat piles", complained an assistant headmaster, "and consequent disorganisation of my data".

A well-to-do Scotswoman of nearly 70 said that the causes of arguments in her home were: "Basic petrol ration, my husband bringing gravel on his boots in the front entrance of house".

❦ ❦ ❦

Going to sleep in the chair, locking the bathroom door, putting off till tomorrow what ought to be done today; were examples of the 4 per cent complaining of their partner's personal habits.

Clothes and clothing coupons frequently cause difficulties in the home. "My personal appearance" explained a Midlands housewife. "There is not enough variety in my dress. The coupons go on household goods". "The ever increasing price of children's clothes" was mentioned by one harassed Swansea father.

Who should do the domestic chores is obviously a very sore point in many houses. Examples cited ranged from small things like "Who should take out the dog?" "Who should do the washing up?" to the sweeping statement "My not doing enough in the house—and told I treat it like an hotel".

The choice of radio programmes is a matter for dispute in 3 per cent of the homes. Sometimes it takes the form of serious music versus jazz, often it is whether the radio should be on at all.

Smoking and drinking are causes of trouble between husband and wife. "My wife thinks I should stop smoking and I think she should", said an Edinburgh clerk.

"Drink", said a Dundee housewife, "my husband likes going to a pub for a drink and darts, and I'm dead against it". "The old man drinks too much. I mean me", was the reply given to a Lancashire interviewer.

Although the mother-in-law is a stock-in-trade music-hall joke, relatives are quite a long way down the list.

❦ ❦ ❦

One in four claimed that they have no arguments in their home. An equal proportion of husbands and of wives made this reply and since it takes two to make an argument, it looks as though this figure is reliable.

Analysing the replies according to income group shows that the poorer the married couple the more likely it is that they will argue about money. The larger the amount of money they have the more likely it is that they will argue about politics.

Arguments about food do not seem to be a matter of money, since they figure equally in all types of homes.

A recent Gallup Poll in America showed that American married couples disagree most frequently over money, with personal habits of the other partner coming next.

"I don't think it's funny"

Of Human Bondage

Justice is the great interest of man on earth. It is the ligament which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever her temple stands, and so long as it is duly honoured, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness, and the improvement and progress of our race. And whoever labours on this edifice with usefulness and distinction, whoever clears its foundations, strengthens its pillars, adorns its entablatures, or contributes to raise its angust dome still higher in the skies, connects himself, in name, and fame, and character, with that which is and must be as durable as the frame of human society.

...DANIEL WEBSTER

"Yup'. I handed the factory over to the boy and come across."

"Now that is interesting. I suppose that's what you mean by "giving him the works."

Story Without A MORAL

Morocco Way

Is this a sad story? I don't know. In Marrakesh, Morocco way, where light and colour and sun are so abundant as to be despised, and good people stay indoors behind drawn blinds, a soldier was once stationed in the war.

His job was easy—to count petrol tins at the aerodrome and fill out a report once a week. For this, naturally an executive post, he had the rank of captain with all its perquisites.

With the time on his hands Captain X rode horses, occasionally protested his sad plight at being divorced from the battlefield, and made do with all the liquor, eggs and steaks one mortal appetite could absorb.

In his household of four servants (for he preferred to live simply) Captain X one morning discovered a true desert flower. She turned up with the breakfast of melon, omelete, coffee and fresh dates.

Her name was Yamilla and she was the kitchen-maid. She lowered her round black eyes and modestly stood with her arms folded while the captain finished his repast.

After a long look at this Moroccan angel whose eye-lishes curled like black lace and whose mouth was moulded from a garden rose the captain trembled so that he got egg all over his carefully scruffed military moustache.

★ ★ ★

From that moment the captain had a mission, for which mythology and Bernard Shaw both showed precedent He would turn this rustic bloom of the sand-dunes into a lady, fit to take tea at the Dorchester or ride to hounds in the shires.

The captain plied Yamilla with the right accent, the right clothes and the right cutlery. Like all children who have suffered neglect, she flowered under the attention lavished upon her and soon was berating the servants in the best tradition of Moroccan ladyhood.

If at 14 Yamilla was exquisite, at 16 she was ravishing. And of course the captain was posted to Military Government in Sicily. In a flood of Yamilla's tears and a twitching of the captain's cheek muscles they parted.

Two more years passed and the captain was finally free to pursue his private fortunes. Not to lengthen the matter let me merely say that he did not do so well.

The pearls he had planned to lay at his beauty's feet remained in their oyster-bed for all he could do about them. Silence is the censor of misfortune and the occasional notes that had passed between Yamilla and her mentor ceased.

★ ★ ★

Another year passed and the distance between Earl's Court and Marrakesh widened to what seemed an impassable gulf. Then, suddenly, out of the sky (as these things happen) came the offer for Captain X to take over the French African agency for a new refrigerator company.

The captain with a valise full of circulars sped to Algiers. From there Marrakesh is two hours by air. Some feverish weeks were spent organising his new agency when the dark cable arrived to call the whole thing off. Materials would not be available this year or next.

Disappointed and nearly broke the captain bought an air ticket to Marrakesh and Yamilla.

He found her, fair as the sunrise and proud as the coconut palm. She was the wife of the wealthy sheikh Ben-Ibn-Farosha, immersed in the affairs of her household and the care of three children.

★ ★ ★

Since the sheikh was a modern Moroccan he allowed his wife a ten-minute interview, in his presence, with the soldier who had served her so well in the war.

Since the sheikh was a kindly man, he engaged the captain as first chauffeur to drive his new Jaguar, just delivered from England. Since the captain needed money to get home, he was glad to take the job.

When I met him, months later, in Earl's Court, his single remark on his adventure was: "The blasted Yanks spoilt her accent after I left. It's a great disappointment."—"News Chronicle".

Leprosy Is Curable

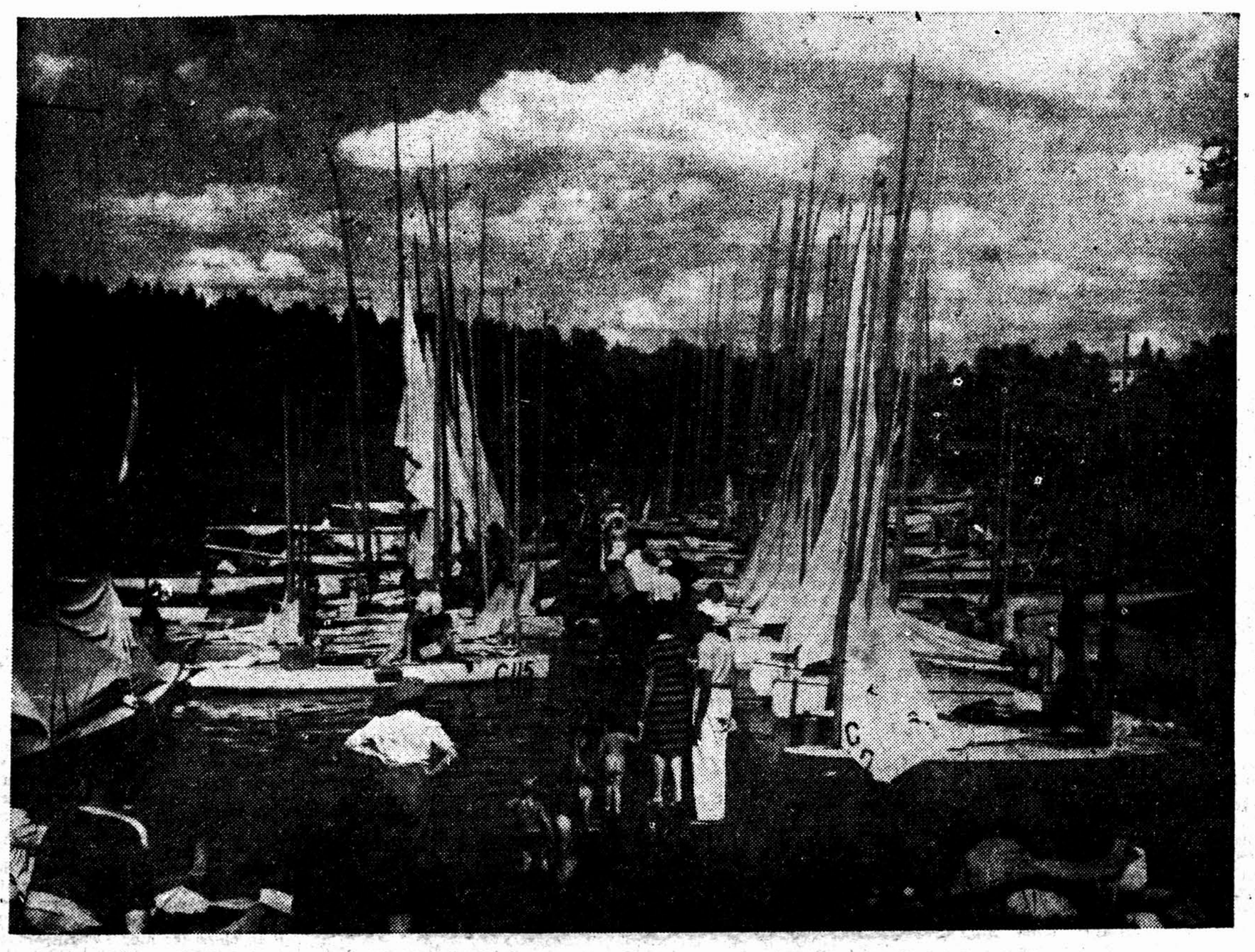
As a result of successful research and improved treatment, leprosy, in many cases, was now curable. This was disclosed at the annual meeting of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association held recently in London. At the same meeting a call for increased efforts to bring relief to the 2,000,000 lepers in the British Commonwealth was made by Lord Milverton, Chairman of the Association.

Britain has assumed special responsibility for sponsoring and financing the work for the prevention and cure of leprosy. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 a special grant of £160,000 (Rs. 21.29 lakhs) was made for this purpose.

The essence of the modern plan is to help the leper to lead as normal a life as possible compatible with protecting the health of the community. Settlements on model village lines have been established and restrictions on patients are kept to the minimum in order to persuade the lepers to enter the settlements willingly instead of attempting to conceal the disease. Patients are encouraged to take up useful occupations and to grow their own food.

"Yeah: that's Black the Beauty expert. He's so aesthetic that he won't even look at a plain cake."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017



Of all the islands in the Archipelago, Sandhamn is the best known: it is the home of international regattas and it has a reputation for gaiety. Four hours sail from Stockholm, Sandhamn harbours hosts of sailing craft, large and small, which belong to those who take their sailing seriously. This is one of the "family jetties'.

GOD GAVE THEM A PLAYGROUND

By Thomas Harris
Pictures By Per Olaw

STOCKHOLM

A SWEDISH nobleman named Birger founded Stockholm in 1225, but God gave the city its playground. From on high, the capital looks like one of the thousands of fragments of brown and green porcelain thrown by a giant hand on to a vast blue table-cloth.

The blue table-cloth is the waters of the Baltic Sea and Lake Malaren: the pieces of broken porcelain are the maze of islands and skorries where business men and housewives, flappers and pensioners, the butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers of summer-time Stockholm sunbathe, surf-ride, eat, drink, and are merry

They have space, too. Birger founded his city where the waters of the Baltic and Lake Malaren mingle, and a hundred miles of skerrystrewn water flows between the open sea and the Lake's western banks.

There are big islands and little islands, brown rocky islands and green wooded islands, islands with houses on them and islands with only birds and snakes for company, islands where fishermen and farmers live, and islands where the rich gorge champagne and caviar

Everywhere there are fun history, and danger

Read By The Midnight Sun

Jack Frost draws his white mantle over creek and jetty in winter: but in summer time the sun comes up in all his power and there is light enough to read the label on a sardine tin as you open it for midnight supper.

Earl Birger feared the waters—they brought pirates from the East—and built fortifications "to set a lock on the city's door". Twentieth-century Stockholmers love the waters and build trim wooden huts along their banks to set a seal on their own prosperity

If they can't afford a hut, they use a tent, and if they can't afford a tent they sleep in the open—anything as long as they can get out of the town and week-end in the sun.

Some have 60-foot motor boats, other have dinghies with outboard motors, while small boys build home-made boats with table-cloths as sails, and young lovers paddle along in frail canoes made for two.

In and out of the islands they weave: off to Vaxholm Castle, another "lock on the city door": south to Alvsnabben with its sheer cliffs whence Gustavus Adolphus sailed to Germany and the Thirty Years War: north to Norrtalje spa for a mud bath: inland over the Malaren to Drottningholm to see King Gustaf's summer palace: or away out to Sandhamn, the regatta island. And Sandhamn is "very" gay in summer; the prudes say the Sixth Commandment should read: 'Thou shalt not go to Sandhamn."

Plodding in between them come podgy white steamers from the Baltic or long, low tankers from the Americas bringing fuel to turn the wheels of Sweden and a wash that sets the small craft bouncing and throws the most skilful off his leaping surf-board

The Old Hands Grumble

And everywhere lie the islands, so higgledy-piggledy, so bafflingly alike, strewn out in such intricacy of pattern than none but the most seasoned sailor can pick his way forward without a finger on the chart and a careful eye on sun or compass.

Naturally, the old hands grumble Things are not the same as in their time. These new-fangled motor boats smell and splutter cut in and out of the sailing craft, sometimes catch fire and occasionally sink

The war spoilt things too, the veterans say. The Navy and Army built bases on some of the islands and made them forbidden zones. Even peace-time brought its problems. Russian egation officials landed on the forbidden islands and there was trouble in the Press until Moscow called them home.

Above all, the old hands know that the waters are treacherous. Where they look deepest and safest, little white crests suddenly break their surface betraying the sharp rocks lurking below ready to rip the bottom out of the stoutest boat.

Lovely though the islands are, they are stern to those who make them their homes. In winter the chill winds whistle round their crags and the thick snow comes whirring down to hold them in an icy embrace. Then they become prisons.

But man wins before the spring comes. The icebreakers smash open a channel and the little boats, with food and fuel edge along after them like chicks behind a mother hen. And now-a-days there is radio bringing the ambulance plane to rush the woman

(Continued On Page 4)

A Swedish Earl founded Stockholm 700 years ago, but God gave the city its playground: the hundred miles of water dotted with islets and skerries where Stockholmers of all ages, classes, and occupations sail, surf-ride bathe, eat, drink, and make merry throughout the summer. Frozen in winter, he archipelago feels the full strength of the summer sun which, during the solstice radiates 24 hours of 'daylight".

Neither age nor class limit the holiday adventurers, this young Viking in the stern of his father's motor launch accepts his marine trips as a normal part of summer life.

More Pictures On Page 26

The Urge To Invent

Bernard Fonseca

Only Ten Per Cent of the Inventions Patented in the Indian Patent Office Have Been Discovered by Indians. If this State of Affairs Is Allowed to Continue, the Tragedy of the Period When We fell Behind Other Lands in the Exploitation of Scientific Achivement Will be Re-Enacted.

SOME time ago at the opening of an exhibition of inventions, India's Controller of Patents pointed out that of all the inventions patented in this country, only a small proportion were the work and property of Indian inventors.

Figures actually show that roughly only one-tenth of the inventions for which patents have been obtained in recent years have been devised by our own technicians. In other words, the Indian taxpayer is paying for the running of a Patent Office, staffed by skilled workers who are paid good salaries to scrutinise thousands of claims and to keep abreast of all the world's inventions—largely to protect the rights of such foreign inventors as wish to market their products in our country.

This is a very sad state of affairs, but its significance is brought home to one by going through a list of applications for patents. In one such list one finds foreign firms patenting articles and manufacturing processes which involve large scale production of things in wide demand with a possible world market. In the same list, the efforts of Indian inventors seem to be limited to improvements in such homely items as the steam cooker —the tiffin carrier cum cooking stove in which the Indian housekeeper of simple tastes can put together a plain meal with little cost and trouble. Even when we do think of new things to produce, it appears that we cannot think in modern terms towards a better world.

Laboratory Researches

It is not that there have not been remarkable inventions and discoveries by Indian scientists and engineers. In the realm of pure science, men like Bose, Raman and Saha have made important additions to scientific knowledge. To do what they have done has meant up-to-the minute scientific training and equipment. But theirs have been largely laboratory researches not intended for immediate application.

Then we have heard of inventions by Indians overseas. Some years ago a young Indian devised a slotted wing for aircraft that was said to be an advance on the aeroplane wings of those days. We read now and again of some Indian in a distant land doing something, like the scientist I ran across in Germany once who had spent much time in trying to achieve anti-dazzle glass for car lights and wind-screens and which he had had patented. But it seems that in our own country we need a lot of prodding before we get into the habit of not just accepting the newest things that human ingenuity can devise, but of trying to get ahead of other countries in some things at least.

There is no use saying that it does not matter so long as we can get the goods that the most advanced countries can turn out or get them made in India under the direction of foreign or foreign-trained experts. India has in the past been woefully careless in not taking advantage of such inventions as came her way. Manufacturing processes that were well within her capacity were not adopted —and she paid for it dearly in centuries of material decadence.

Printing And Gunpowder

Take printing for instance. Some of the oldest printed books in the world, dating back 1200 years, are in the Sanskrit language. But they were printed in China. From Nalanda and other centres of learning in India, scholars had gone abroad with new ideas which the Chinese had propagated through printed books. It is hard to believe that, when China and India were so closely connected intellectually, the discovery of printing from wooden blocks was not made known to our learned men. Yet they were content to go their old way, neglecting the opportunity of spreading education throughout the land in a manner that might have changed history, as printing changed the history of Europe.

Later came gunpowder. It may or may not have been known in India before it got to Europe, but even in the Middle Ages, there seemed to be a sort of disdain for new professions, or a laziness in trying them out—or it may have been a difficulty in getting at their secrets—that led many Indian rulers to get foreigners—Turks, Frenchmen, Portuguese and Britons—to serve as gunners in their forces. It was a shortsighted policy for which they paid dearly, as foreign mercenaries could also be bought by the other side.

Our present backwardness in technical matters and inventiveness is probably a part of the tradition of not accepting and working ourselves on the practical application of scientific discoveries. We have taken inventions from abroad as a necessary evil; we have not gone out to master and improve on them".

The Reasons

As a modern civilised community, we must have a system for the grant of patents as much as we must have a standards bureau. The latter protects buyers of articles by fixing a standard, while a patent system protects inventors and makers of new devices and encourages them to place their wares in the market with the assurance that the law safeguards their rights. To the consumer it matters little if the inventor of a gadget he buys is an American, Briton, Indian or German. To the student of India's past with any concern for her future, it is important that her inventive talent be encouraged.

You can blame many people for the present state of affairs. Our industrialists are partly at fault. Most of them are in truth just financiers who put up the capital, or float a concern which trained foreigners are asked to set in motion. Others just buy up, at huge prices, going concerns that have become established and profitable. The outstanding exception was Jamshedji Tata who always held that the Indian should learn to do things for himself and placed research in the forefront of his scheme for developing industries in India. In practice Tata, when he was a millowner, was so thoroughly conversant with all aspects of the textile industry and the possibilities of its development that he could adopt an improvement like the ring spindle in spite of the opposition of even the firm that sold him his plant. It is only lately that other men of means have shown any tendency to sponsor schemes to encourage inventiveness.

Our Poverty

One may blame past Governments of India for a tendency to pooh-pooh and ridicule ideas for new industries that have been put forward by men with imagination. Despite the desirability of encouraging cottage industries, Mahatma Gandhi's advocacy of hand-spinning and opposition to machines, probably also did some harm by preventing young people from becoming machine-minded. To admit this is not to reflect on his honesty of purpose.

We must also blame ourselves—our poverty and poor living conditions. Too poor to get materials and too busy earning a living to spare the time, grown-ups in most Indian families cannot put boys and girls in the way of such hobbies as chemistry, electricity or photography. The boys and girls must get through school soon, their education means a big sacrifice in a poor family and must be got over quickly with as high a place in the matric as cramming can achieve. There is no time to encourage experimenting.

Chances of experimenting that are thrown across the path of youngsters in other lands are made expensive and difficult in our own. I once acquired a Meccano for the equivalent of Rs. 35 in a shop in Malaya; a branch of the same concern in Madras offered the same set for Rs. 60 a couple of months later. In England, it must have cost two pounds or so—less than half a week's wages for an English mechanic—against sixty rupees, more than an Indian mechanic could earn in a month in those days. Thanks to customs duties and low Indian wage levels it would cost a poor Indian father eight times as much in terms of his earning capacity as it would cost a British father. It is the same with model trains and steamships—how many of our lads ever see a Besett—Lowke working model? And we have no substitutes to offer.

Lack Of Research

Poverty hits the potential Indian inventor in another matters. The cost of taking out world-wide patents is not heavy by the standards of a middle class British or American family; it is, in the case of our own middle class, heavy enough to deter many a lad from going ahead with an idea and working it out fully.

Research for industry has been badly neglected by us. During the war, Government felt impelled to do something about it and set up a bureau to foster scientific and industrial research. Travancore set a good example by linking its University's Science Faculty with the country's industrial needs. The Institute of which J. N. Tata dreamt has become in effect an academic post-graduate college on orthodox lines. Sir Shri Ram of Delhi had a similar plan, which is being carried out at present. The Central Government is setting up five national research laboratories for physics, chemistry, metallurgy, fuels and glass and ceramic industries.

To reach a wider group of young technicians, fellowship (carrying allowances which will exempt a young man from the need to work for a living for some years) might be offered to promising young individuals in colleges throughout India. The condition of such grants should meet a specific industrial need, with a promise of help in patenting any invention that may be produced. In the case of medical and agricultural research, a national organisation makes small grants to various institutions on a year to year basis for work in specific directions. The various Tata trusts grant scholarships to students in all branches of science.

Science And Industry

Mention must be made of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research which has been doing herculean work in several branches of industrial research. Established in 1942 to organie the available scienstific talent and aid in the efficient persecution of the war, it is now using this talent to further national development. But apart from detailing investigations in applied and fundamental science, it has been encouraging the fullest use of science by industry. The Ahmedabad Textile Research Association, for instance was formed with a capital contribution of Rs. 48 lakhs from the industry and Rs. 19 lakhs from the Government.

The formation of the Indian Leather Industry Research Association met with a similar encouraging response. Towards the end of 1947, the Vanaspati Manufacturer's Association placed a sum of money at their disposal for research into the comparative nutritive values of various fats and oils. Grants such as these and sufficient to tempt brilliant men to put away thoughts of entering the country's administrative, defence and railway services and to grasp the chance of winning fame through a lasting contribution to the country's progress, might help to develop inventive talent that is too often in danger of drying up driving a quill at an office desk.

Van Of Progress

And what of youngsters who never have any college education? Do not forget that J. B. S. Haldane went from Eton to the army and never studied at college, though he became a 'varsity professor. Nor did Edison have more than three months at school in his life.

There may be Edisons and Haldanes in the making in some of our street urchins. The best chance we have of fostering technical gifts in such lads, is in clubs for model engineers, amateur wireless enthusiasts and the like. Here some of our rich men can help by endowing such clubs so that rich and poor alike can benefit from them.

Our men have the ability to do things in the laboratory as several scientists of modern India have shown. In the war ordinary workers have shown their adaptibility to tasks calling for skill with machines. A few years after the aircraft plant at Bangalore was started, experts found that Indian technicians were turning out 23 per cent more per man-hour than Americans in a similar plant in the U.S. Is there any reason why, with encouragement and the necessary facilities for working on their ideas, our young men should not in the future turn out inventions that will keep us in the van of progress? In their doing so depends the future prosperity of the country.

JAI PRAKASH AT BIKANER

From left to right (2nd row) Mr. Ramanandan Misra from Bihar, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Mrs. Isaar (hostess Mrs. Prabhavati, Pt. Isaar (the Host) and Mr. Suresh Dessai with Dr. Lohia in front of them. In the background are Messrs. Pratap and Narendas visit of Mr. Naram to Bikaner.

GOD GAVE THEM A PLAYGROUND

(Continued From Page 3)

in labour to hospital or to dump down a blue-nosed doctor to set a splint on little Sven's arm.

And each year man wins a little more. New bridges stretch from the capital like tentacles, telephone wires sneak under the waters, and one morning an island wakes up to find itself throttled. Petrol stations, hot-dog stands shops and plats blotch its suffering face and the summer sun-seekers know they must sail a little further out next Spring to find untouched forest, good brown rock and solitute.

Yet there is comradeship among the playboys of the islands. The veteran will point out the safe course, advise on a rig or help untangle seaweed from a strangled propeller. He has an expert's eye too, for a "cutter jewel", the girl-friend every young skipper brings along to help with the gear and holds hands with at sundown.

Above all the veteran are grateful to the islands for many summers of sunshine, laughter, and frolic. Some of the old hands write books on the islands' history, others write treatises on their fauna, yet others just sit and talk about them in the long winter nights. And the real enthusiasts dismount their navigation lights and have them shining red and green on their study walls until May comes round and it is refitting time.

The rich help the poor. One may set up a new cup for the six metres class, another donate a lifeboat to fish out the foolhardy or unfortunate wrecked in the outer skerries. And this has been the spirit of the islands since the Middle Ages when the fishermen, too poor to afford sail, rowed into Stockholm to barter their catches of bread and prayed for a kindly barque and a tow home.

For with oar, sail, or motor boat there is good fellowship in God's playground.

Gulbenkian:

An Oil Magnate's Role In The Middle East

CALUST Sarkis Gulbenkian is an 82-year old American who in pre-war years housed one of the world's most remarkable art collections in his Paris mansion, although he preferred to live in a suite of one of the French capital's costlier hotels.

On his desk were signed portraits of two Presidents of the French Republic, Briand and Poincare: in his button-hole Mr. Gulbenkian is entitled to wear the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. During the war it became necessary for Mr. Gulbenkian to move temporarily to an equally costly, and perhaps less accessible, establishment in Portugal's Estoril, but they tell me he is now back in Paris, as busy as ever and with his remarkable business faculties undimmed.

Mr. Gulbenkian is at all times an important front-page figure—and precisely for that reason you are rarely likely to see his name mentioned there—because two of the most important things in his life, since he arrived in England long ago carrying his infant son in a carpet bag, have been an abiding memory of his people's sufferings from invasion and massacre—and OIL.

At times like this, when the Near Middle East are once again in ferment, men like Gulbenkian—and we must now include his son—have been the king-pins who sway governments and decide the destinies of nations in the ceaseless battle for the control of OIL, which next to gold is probably "No. I power commodity" of modern times.

❦ ❦ ❦

Many giant figures—Rockefeller, Deterding, and Gulbenkian among them—have flitted across the stage of the oil drama, rubbing shoulders with kings and princes like Kemal Ataturk, Feissal of Iraq, and Ibn Saud, King of the Hedjaz and Lord of the Nejd.

By J. D. Ewing

Legendary Personages

In the background are a score of legendary personages—Sir Basil Zaharoff, the merchant of death; Gertrude Bell, the Englishwoman who became an uncrowned Arab queen; Wassmuss of Persia, the German "Lawrence of Arabia"; Baron Franchetti, advance agent of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia—the story of any one of whom is a record of adventurous experience more thrilling than any imagined work of fiction.

Feissal of Iraq, whom I met on his visit to England nearly twenty years ago, died of "embolism" at Geneva in 1933; his successor, Ghazi, met a tragic death in a car smash, leaving Iraq, centre of the oil struggle, under the nominal rule of a boy king.

Rockefeller, Deterding, and Zaharoff built industrial empires from nothing, and have passed; but Gulbenkian, the lone wolf who at one time or another has fought them all, lives on; and the magnitude of his interests makes him a figure who cannot be ignored in that underground struggle for oil which explains many of the events of our time in the Near and Middle East.

❦ ❦ ❦

Thirty-five years ago, when the Anglo-German fight for the Mosul and Mesopotamia oil was settled by the allocation of 50 per cent to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, a quarter to the Deutsche Bank, and the rest to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, the world in general learned with some surprise that a Mr. C. S. Gulbenkian was to receive a consideration of 5 per cent—which even as recently as last year was able to hold up an important new alignment of the world oil forces.

What that meant was that Erzerum-born Gulbenkian, who had began life as office boy with Mantachev, the Petroleum prince of Baku, was now firmly set on the road to colossal wealth and political influence.

In later years he fought—and beat—his former colleague Sir Henri Deterding, because he considered his people had been sacrificed in those Turkish-Greek struggle after World War I which made possible the emergence of Dictator Kemal Ataturk.

He has fought for and against the Standard Oil interests in the Americas, and somewhere in the background his interests are likely to be playing an important part in the present conflicts which centre on Palestine.

❦ ❦ ❦

Mr. Gulbenkian is worth attention because he is one of the last picturesque "men of power"; in the natural order of things he should soon pass, but in any event the conditions which made possible his emergence have already gone for ever. In the coming phases of the increasing struggle for oil, in which even Mr. Gulbenkian's millions will be dwarfed into alliance with one side or the other, his prototype will be the government official, the business executive, or perhaps the military politician.

Oil, or the lack of it, has helped largely to lose two major wars for Germany; and the lesson needed no pointing to the nations which still survive as Great Powers. The lesson of World War I, indeed, was quite clear to Germany before 1939, since in geopolitics, which certainly includes close analysis of the world's oil resources and possibilities, the Germans had little to learn in clear-sighted realism. That explained the activities of Von Maurer and Rechstein in Teheran to undermine the Persian-Turkish connection; the pressure of German Military Intelligence in Kabul on the rulers of Afghanistan; the intensive development of a spurious pan-Arab propaganda by Axis agents in Egypt, Palestine and Syria. Astute Ibn Saud, King of the Hedjaz and Lord of the Nejd, gave additional oil concessions to the Standard Oil Company of California, and explained that the Japanese had unsuccessfully offered twice as much cash for one-third of what the Americans were getting.

New Discoveries

The Axis failed in oil diplomacy as the Germans failed to conquer the oil wells of the Russian Caucasus; but further important discoveries have since been made in the Middle East. Arabia is thought to be the world's richest potential oil reservoir—Kuwait and Qatar, on the Persian Gulf, are only the first of several new oil resources. New territory is being prospected in Iraq, still only at the start of its career as an oil producer; extensive work has promised good results in Palestine and Syria.

LOOK FOR OIL BEHIND POLITICAL EVENTS IN AZERBAIJAN, IN GREECE, IN TURKEY, AND IN PALESTINE. AMERICA NEEDS OIL AND RUSSIA NEEDS OIL; AND A CARDINAL POST-WAR POLITICAL FACT IS THAT THE OIL RESOURCES OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ARE NO LONGER ADEQUATE FOR THE UNITED STATES' GREAT AND GROWING DEMANDS. OIL AS MUCH AS RIVAL POLITICAL PHILOSOPHIES EXPLAINS THE DEVELOPING STRAIN OF RUSSIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS, AND THEIR PRESENT AGREEMENT TO RECOGNISE THE JEWISH STATE AS AGAINST THE ARABS IS A TEMPORARY AND INCIDENTAL COMPLICATION.

Is There An Alternative To The Nehru Government?

REPLY TO MR. G. S. BHARGAVA

To The Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly

Sir,—I have read the criticism of my article in the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly dated July 25 under the caption "Is there an Alternative to the Nehru Govt.?" by Mr. G. S. Bhargava, published in the "Bombay Chronicle" weekly dated 8th August, 1948; and I am obliged to say that it is more a question—begging attempt than convincing case against the Nehru Government or against my thesis.

My article proceeded on the assumption for which no reputation has been furnished by Mr Bhargava, that, as things stand, and until the new constitution is finalised and placed before the country for adoption, there is or can be no alternative to the present Government of India, headed by Pt. Nehru, and that, in fact, there is no party in the country sufficiently well-organised or sufficiently strong which can provide an alternative government to the present Government. Parliamentary democracy postulates government by the party which commands a majority in Parliament and these can be no gainsaying the fact that the Congress Party commands such a majority at present—and an overwhelming majority too.

Need Of Truce

I also argued that as the country, after its division into two dominions, is passing through what is virtually a crisis, with so many difficult and complicated problems clamoring for attention, the omperative and imperious necessity for a political truce must be recognised and the government in office, which in spite of all that may be said against it by its critics, commands the longest measure of public support, as revealed in some of the recent bye-elections in the U. P., Bombay and Madras, should be accorded all the support that the public can accord to it enable it successfully to tide over the emergency and afford the public maximum possible relief from economic distress and between against insecurity.

These arguments are conclusive enough to support the case that there is no alternative to the government headed by Pt Nehru, if Mr. Bhargava objects to the term "Nehru Government" at present. Mr. Bhargava misses that significant point; for I nowhere in my article meant to convey that there can be no alternative to that Govt. at any time nor that there should be no alternative to it. It is however, only when a general election is held under the new constitution, that a correct and adequate answer to that issue can be found, though it is very likely that, inspite of all that the Socialists or other parties may urge against it, the Congress will come out with flying colours in any such election whenever it may be held. Nevertheless the results of a contest at the hustings is unpredictable in advance and speculation at this stage on what it would be, is either mere wishful thinking or an attempt at intelligent anticipation one way or the other.

Mr. Bhargava has listed a number of contradictions between the actual policy followed by the Government of India and Pt. Nehru's personal inclination and predictions as revealed in his pronouncements. Conceivably, Pt. Nehru is entitled to have his own personal views on public question and his own particular ideological background. But as the head of the Government of India which had only a year ago succeeded another Government of India, with an entirely, different background and complexion, and which has to administer the country's affairs during a period of acute unsettlement on a national scale, he cannot be expected to impose all his ideologies and ideas on the administration.

A certain amount of compromise between ideology and practical reality is indispensable and capable, if the administrative machinery is not to go out of gear. The criticism was anticipated by me in my article, wherein I pointed out that, during a national emergency, a broadbased government, which may not confirm strictly to party lines, is unescapable, though it may involve some compromises and I referred to the analogy of the National Government in England under Mr. Churchill's leadership during the war period. The Socialists, who aspire to the position of official opposition to the Congress, were, it is wellknown, offered places in the present Government of India, and if they declined to co-operte, it was not the fault of Pt. Nehru or Mr. Patel.

The so-called self-contradictions mentioned by Mr. Bhargava are, therefore, the inevitable concomitants of the formation of a broadbased Government, which the present Government, with the membership in it of some non-Congress ministers, is, and they do not and need not involve the repudiation or renunciation by Pt. Nehru of his personal ideology and predictions. Nor do they justify the conclusion that the present Government of India cannot on that account be styled as the "Nehru Government". Nehru Government it is and will remain so long as Pt. Nehru happens to be its leader and Prime Minister.

It may be admitted that some of the Congress provincial Governments are following policies and indulging in activities, which serve to reduce Congress prestige and are thereby leading themselves to criticism that they are countenancing corruption, black-marketing, inefficiency and so on. Pt. Nehru, during his recent visit to Madras, was reported to have given a bit of his mind to the Madras ministers as to how things are being managed in that province. But an attempt at self-introspection and self-criticism, if it is meant to be or is a prelude to self-reform, cannot be interpreted as a sign of weakness but may actually be a source of strength, it things show improvement thereafter. I have myself said that a purge must follow the discovery of a prevalence of corruption, maladministration and communalism among provincial Governments manned by Congressmen. It is, however, a matter of internal discipline and reform of the Congress Party, which only its leaders can effectively tackle.

Mr. Bhargava obviously advocates the case of the Socialists and justifies their criticism of the Congress Party and of the Nehru Government from their party point of view. There is no doubt that the Socialist Party has a right to criticise the Congress and its policies; but it is difficult to discover in the Socialist attitude anything but a negative approach to national problems. To take only one instance, their criticism of the policy of decontrol of essential commodities, the Government of India have not hesitated to reimpose control over the prices and distribution of cloth once the anticipations price reductions and amptitude of cloth supplies entertained at the time of decontrol were not realised. An honest miscalculation has been set right at the earliest opportunity and the Socialist could not have done better. One can understand the Socialists' anxiety to step into the Congress shoes; but let that anxiety be tempered by a clear appreciation of the existing conditions in the country and their own capacity or otherwise to bear the burden of Governmental responsibility. The position remains, therefore, that at present, there is no alternative to the Nehru Government, from whatever point of view we look at it.—Yours, etc.

C. V. H. RAO.

The controversy is now closed.—Editor, "Bombay Chronicle Weekly."

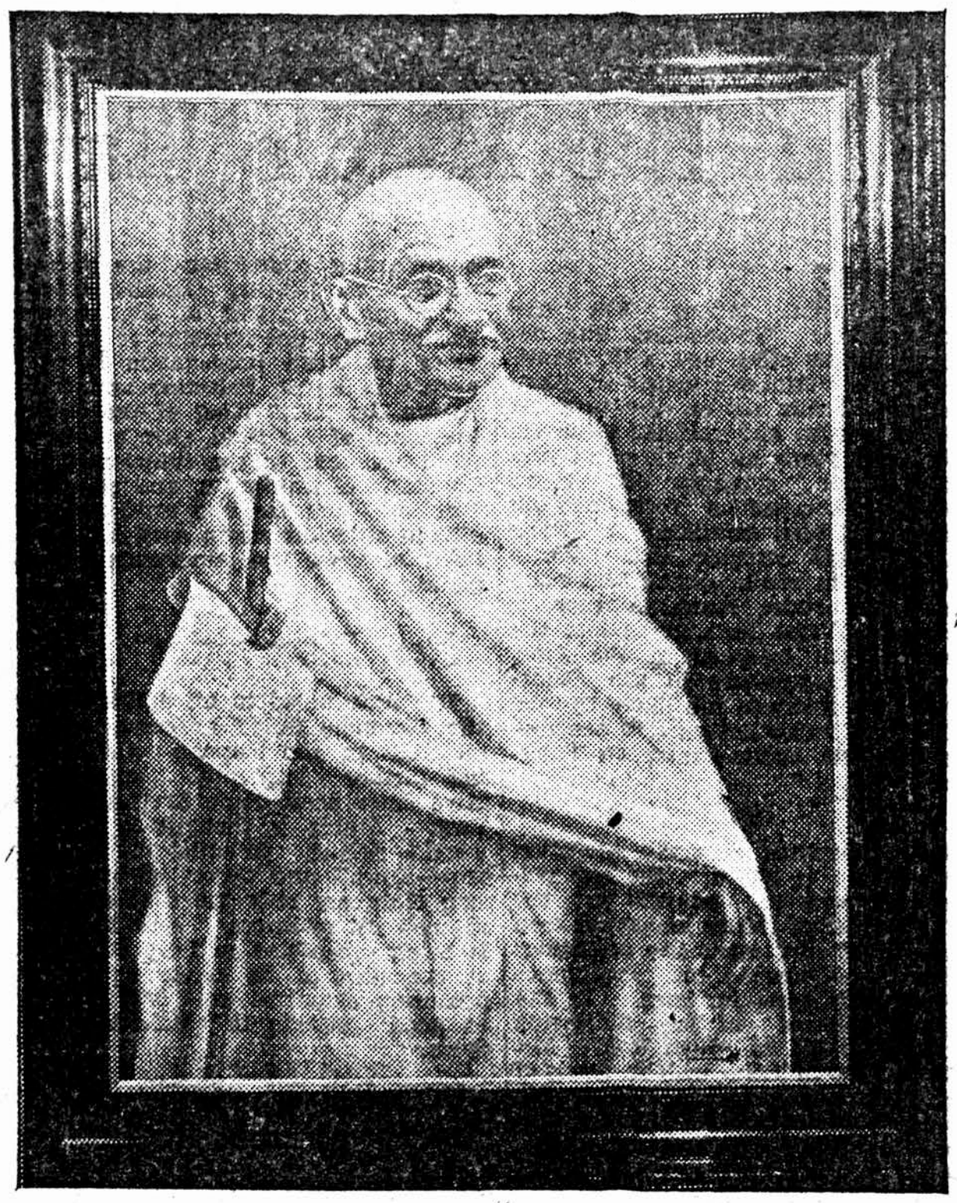
A democracy,—that is a Government of all the people; for all the people; of course, a Government of the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness' sake I will call it the idea of Freedom.

—C. PARKER.

Towards Lasting Peace

WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE; WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT, AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT, LET US SEE THE RIGHT, LET US STRIVE ON TO FINISH THE WORK WE ARE IN; TO BIND UP THE NATION'S WOUNDS, TO CARE FOR HIM WHO SHALL HAVE BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHEN—TO DO ALL WHICH MAY ACHIEVE AND CHERISH A JUST AND LASTING PEACE AMONG OURSELVES AND WITH ALL NATIONS.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN



This portrait of Gandhiji by Mr. Lalkaka was presented to the Governor-General by Dr. Jal Pavry and Miss Bapsy Pavri and is now hung in the Government House, New Delhi.

By Mahadev Desai

AT SEWAGRAM

IN one of his most intimate articles written in Gujarati, Gandhiji wrote: "I needed the solitude of Sevagram. It has been my experience that I can draw my inspiration only from my natural setting the sudoundings in which I live. Since the discovery of Satyagrana I have been fixing up my abode in what are called 'ashrams' and pursuing my 'sadhana' there. But Sevagram I have hestiated to call by the name of 'ashram'. I had originally thought of living and working there in solitude.

"But in spite of myself the place has developed into an 'ashram' without any rules and regulations. It is growing and new huts are springing up. Today it has become a hospital. In jest I have called it a 'Home for the Invalids.' I am physically and even mentally an invalid and I have collected about myself a crowd of invalids.

"I have even likened it to a lunatic asylum—by no means an inappropriate comparison. Surely 'Swaraj' through the spinning wheel can be the proposition only of a lunatic. But luckily lunaties are unaware of their lunacy. And so I regard myself as sane."

Well, it is these ailing and the infirm and the so-called lunatics that give him his inspiration. When we are away from headquarters the letters to be placed on the top of the day's post must be from these. His most concentrated work, his most important talk or interview, may be interrupted by anyone seeking his advice about the diet, bath and treatment of these patients.

Curiously enough, everyone knows his weakness in the matter, and so only with one or two rare exceptions has the Working Committee met outside Wardha. The formal meetings have been held in Wardha but the informal and more important ones have been held in the little mud hut where Gandhiji dwells, the smallest and yet the neatest little tenement in the colony.

It is there that men like Lord Lothian and Sir Stafford Cripps have had talks with him. There is no furniture but the Sevagram-made palm-leaf mats spread on the floor, a stool being sometimes provided for those who cannot manage to sit cross-legged.

Though the absence of furniture leaves enough floor-space, we are sometimes hard put to it when there are deputations of ten to fifteen people wanting to interview him. The walls are decorated with palm trees in clay relief done by Miraben, for whom the hut was originally made, but whose gipsy blood will not allow her to stay in one hut for any length of time.

A palace he could have, did he but wish it; a summer villa midst the pine-clad hills: but all he wants is just a simple mud hut and leisure for the cure of others' ills. The luxury of Ind could well surround him, the pomp and panoply of great display; but he prefers the spinning wheel and children. The simple life is Gandhiji's chosen way. At first at Sevagram he sought seclusion, but round his hut his 'ashram' grew apace. For how can he seclude himself who's known to and sought by men of almost every race?

There are two classes of people, says Karel Capek; one class loves to collect odds and ends until their abode is littered with them, the other class will have as few things for themselves as they possibly can. Gandhiji combines in himself both the types, having the fewest possible needs and yet collecting all kinds of odds and ends.

Even like his memory, which retains the essentials and rejects the unessentials, his odds and ends, which you find collected in the hut, have their uses for him, and the moment he needs a nail or a pin or some cardboard or an envelope made by the hand from waste-paper, his finger unerringly falls on the proper place.

Scene Of Activities

But to turn to the mud hut, whatever the number of visitors and whatever the time, the little hut remains the scene of Gandhiji's various activities from morning until night. At 11 o'clock everyday it is turned into a dining-room, for Gandhiji's instructions regarding the diet of the patients are final, in spite of their general treatment being in charge of Dr. Sushila Nayyar.

So the patients—among whom have been distinguished people like Jairamdas Doulatram, member of the Working Committee—have their meals served before Gandhiji, who looks into every little detail.

Within an hour after this the hut becomes office with the day's post and newspapers, and after he has heard the main items or cast his eye over the post, it becomes his siesta-room, the time being utilized by his many helpers too for the same purpose.

Then writing or the giving of interviews begins, sometimes these taking place as he is lying on his back with a mud poultice on his abdomen. This is part of his permanent treatment for blood pressure—not prescribed by any doctors but by himself.

In the hot season a mud-bandage on the head is an additional item, and to wondering visitors he often delights in describing the wonderful properties of mother earth: "That is why, instead of treading upon it, I have it on my head and on my abdomen."

Then comes spinning, almost always being accompanied by the giving of interviews. But sometimes one finds him engrossed in examining the details of the latest model of 'charkha and making suggestions to the designer.

Perhaps very few people know that it was Gandhiji who, by numerous experiments in Yeravda Prison, prefected the portable spinning wheel which was originally designed by a Surat friend called Vimawala. It is therefore that the perfected wheel goes by the name of "Yeravda Charkha," even as the pact that was sealed with a fast in the same prison goes by the name of the Yeravda Pact.

But I have digressed. At five o'clock goes the bell for the final meal of the day and the patients foregather in the hut, which has again become the dining-room. Babu Rajendra Prasad who with his inseparable companion asthma is always a patient, often turns up with tough questions on the day's business and stays to have his meal with the patients.

The dinner over, the hut is deserted by the many occupants who go out for their evening constitutional. And after evening prayers the hut is converted, along with a little verandah attached to it, into a bed-room.

Interviews

The morning and the evening constitutionals are as much part of Gandhiji's regular routine as the prayers. Plenty of business is transacted during these walks—details about the kitchen, or the crops, or the latest born calf in the dairy being discussed with those in charge of them. Many of the workers in Wardha, in charge of the tannery or the Village Industries Association, do not ask for separate time for themselves but simply walk out with Gandhiji to finish their business.

Often enough interviews of a serious nature do take place on these walks, but when there is no such interviewer, the day's fatigue is lightened by Gandhiji chatting away and amusing himself with the tiny tots who accompany him. These little grandchildren are responsible for some of the most hilarious moments that Gandhiji has during the day.

"Bapuji," asks the little grandson, "you are going to Delhi?"

"Yes."

"Why?"

"To see the Viceroy."

"But you always go to see the Viceroy. Why does not the Viceroy come to see you?" And everyone has a hearty laugh.

Another grandson who is just 16 months old tugs at his stick every now and then, and laughs and makes everyone laugh when he gets no response from Gandhiji (who is silent) to his repeated "Bapuji," "Bapuji."

But I must say that these moments have become too few with ever-increasing work. Press people seeking interviews at all hours of the day and the night run up from Nagpur with the latest statement of Lord Zetland or the latest pronouncement of Lord Linlithgow, asking for Gandhiji's reaction. These are read out to him on the walk and the statement dictated on return or written out at odd moments during the day.

As a matter of curiosity, I may mention here that the statement on Lord Zetland's latest interview on the Indian situation was written while Gandhiji was having a massage and a shave. The hand-writing, none too legible normally, becomes during the triple operation the despair not only of the poor typist but sometimes even of Gandhiji himself.

Capacity For Concentration

Is it possible to do any work under these conditions, one wonders. It is not only possible but it is being done. What makes it possible is Gandhiji's extraordinary capacity for concentration or his mental poise. Can a man, interesting himself equally in his patients and his cows, the latest complaint from a disgruntled inmate of the 'ashram' and the latest pronouncement from Simla or London, do justice to any of these?

But even a carping critic would certify that Gandhiji does justice to all these and a multitude more of items, grave or gay, important or unimportant. For nothing that he has to deal with is too trivial for him.

Everything that comes whether from the highest or from the lowliest, from the wisest or from the most unsophisticated, has for him the same sacredness that is due to it from one who above everything else calls himself a votary of truth. For truth often lies hidden in untruth, even as God lies hidden even in things evil.

It is this philosophy of life that lends purpose and reality to every thing that he takes up or deals with, and it is his infinite faith in God that gives him the patience of Job and his unfailing good humour. That is why he can suffer fools gladly, whilst leaders of men like Pandit Motilal or Das could not, and Jawaharlal or the Sardar cannot.

One of us went to him on Independence Day and presented him with a number of conundrums on the pledge. "What would you advise me to do? And why should you have framed a pledge capable of so many interpretations?"

"Don't you know," replied Gandhiji with a smile, "the 'Vedas' are capable of innumerable interpretations? Our pledge is like the 'Vedas'. If you have the intelligence and the courage to interpret it take the pledge; if not, don't take it."

One of the things that he invariably reads and often the only thing he has time for—in 'The Times of India'—is the "Thought for the Day" on top of the leading article. There was one sometime ago that he consciously practised throughout his life, inasmuch as it is an aspect of non-violence, and it now adorns one of the walls facing his seat. "When you are in the right, you can afford to keep your temper," reads the text, "and when you are in the wrong, you cannot afford to lose it."

Objectively he would read the motto with a slight alteration: "When your opponent is in the wrong, you can afford to keep your temper, and when your opponent is in the right you cannot afford to lose it."

That is why an irritating statement by a high dignitary or a grotesque speech by a public man fails to irritate or ruffle him. Tulsidas' 'Ramayana' is an eternal source of inspiration for him and occupies the same place in his prayers as the 'Bhagavad' Gita.

A text that is often on his lips may well be said to be his motto, a free translation of which is: "All things—with or without life—the Lord has created with their good and bad points. The good, like the discerning swan, separate the good milk and reject the adulterated water."

"A Delicious Lie"

"There's a soul of good in things evil if men observingly distil it out", said Shakespeare. But what Tulsidas has said has a charm of its own.

I shall permit myself to cite a few more ancedotes in this connection.

"The papers say", said Sardar Vallabhbhai one day to him, "that Lord Linlithgow sent an advance copy of

We reproduce on these pages Mahadev Desai's article which gives intimate glimpses of the daily routine of Mahatma Gandhi, at Sevagram, which was his headquarters during the closing years of his life.

Early in his career Mahadev came to be recognised as the Boswell of Bapu and his sudden demise six years ago this month in the Aga Khan's palace deprived the world of the most athoritative biography of the Master.

In Memoriam
Bapu And His Boswell

his speech to you. Was it for suggestion or alterations?"

"It is a delicious lie which needs no suggestions or alterations, but a summary rejection".

"But" said the Sardar, laughing, "you have a knack of pleasing all gods. In the very article where you have a good word to say for the Viceroy's speech, you have something nice to say for Jaiprakash and the Socialists too!"

'Oh, yes,' says Gandhiji joining the laughter, "that was what my mother taught me. She would ask me to go to the Haveli, and also to the Shiva Temple, and you may be interested to hear that when we married we were taken to worship not only to all the Hindu shrines but to a fakir's shrine as well!"

An American press correspondent came one afternoon to interview him Just as he was about to be called in someone came running through the fields to inform him that Aryanayakam's little boy was passing away. Half an hour ago the bright little boy was playing about with other youngsters and we could not believe this news.

Gandhiji rushed across the fields and sat consoling the mother wilst the boy was in a swoon, from which he was never to recover. He, however, remembered to ask me to request the American visitor to wait until he could return. The boy, as we found the next day, had swallowed a bottleful of sugarcoated quinine pills mistaking them for sweets and poisoned himself.

Every one was in a state of great agitation, but as soon as Gandhiji found that all was over he returned and called the American interviewer in. He had no particular question to ask but asked generally about the world situation.

"I am like a frog in the well," immediately came the reply, "and the whole of the universe for me is contained in India and in Sevagram. I do not study world affairs as some of my collegues do".

Next question: "Will there be any news during the next six months?"

"There won't be any fireworks," said Gandhiji, instinctively reading the American friend's meaning behind the question "The pressure we may have to put will be the gentlest. What we do non-violently in India can't produce one-tenth so much sensation as the violent doings in the west can. And you must not forget that for us the Charkha is the only instrument of war".

"But won't there be any trouble" asked the friend, almost regretting that the prospect would be too dull for the press people at any rate without it.

"Well," said Gandhiji, "if the British officials want trouble they could always get it. That is to say, if they goad us there may be trouble. But I do not think they want it. And I at any rate am not aching for a fight."

"And now, sir, how is your health?"

Promptly came the answer: "Middling like this pencil!" and he held out his pencil to show the word "Middling" printed on it!

The interviewer saw that Gandhiji could laugh and make him laugh whilst the sudden passing away of the boy had filled the atmosphere with gloom.

But often enough he shuts himself up in the shell of his silence to escape not only these visitors but the disurbing factors about him. That is his most reliable form of escape from the things that jar and worry and annoy. And often during these days of travail he has observed perpetual silence, breaking it only for the patients or for pressing interviews.

It is not only a never failing way of escape, it is an unfailing source of inspiration. "I feel life more in tune with the infinite when I am silent, though I agree that we should always be in tune with it, whether we are silent or speaking, whether we are in the solitude or in a bustling crowd," he said once to a friend who wanted to know the secret of silence.

"I started it originally in order to have a silent day of undisturbed work. When I want to do concentrated work, I do often take silence even when it is not a Monday. But though I began it for material ends, it has become a great spiritual aid, and during my moments of uninterrupted silence for days, I feel the presence of God more and more."

As I have already indicated, Sevagram was originally intended to be a solitary home. Gandhiji did not want anyone to accompany him, not even Kasturba. When Dr. John Mott interviewed him in 1937, he did so in the only hut then on the premises, and that one-room but was occupied by five or six people who had gathered there for village work. But workers from far and near began to gravitate here and he had not the heart to say "No"

He had no idea of having a dispensary on the premises. He himself in the early days used to prescribe fasting or semi-fasting, and castor oil, sodium bicarbonate, quinine and iodin were the only drugs he used for those who came with their troubles.

But the number began to grow larger every day and with the coming of a doctor we had a little bit of a dispensary. Thanks to Sushila Nayyar, whilst cholera was raging in the surrounding villages, Sevagram escaped with only three deaths. Dr. Sushila gave some 400 injections and treated several cases successfully.

Mahadev Desai discussing some notes with Gandhiji a few weeks before his death. The Mahatma looked upon him almost like a son.

Medical Aid

In spite of our emphasis on prevention, there is no escaping the great fact that one discovers almost immediately one gets in touch with villagers that there is a woeful lack of medical aid in these villages. Though the bulk of the cases are malaria, there are every now and then emergency cases which need immediate attention, and none is available.

However much we may idealise the villages, there is as much moral rot in the villages as in towns. The difference is that may townspeople get treatment; in villages the disease is not even diagnosed

A woman came the other day-walking several miles from another village. She had been having fewer for several days and it looked like enteric. A place was improvised for her and she began to receive treatment. It was soon discovered that she had a fell sexual disease besides and she did not know it. The wretched husband, who is a factory hand in the town, had given it to her. She received careful treatment and was discharged cured

A boy who had peritonitis would have died had not Dr. Sushila rushed him immediately to the Civil Hospital in Wardha and had him operated on. And that is how we have now a fair-sized dispensary, and we may soon have to have a hospital.

With the introduction of the Wardha Scheme of Education the Aryanayakams who were in Wardha were attracted to Sevagram and started the experiment in its proper enviornment With the growing population and the milk-needs of the patients came into being the dairy, with someone to take charge of it.

All the milk, butter and other milk products needed for the colony are produced on the premises, and so too the vegetables and part of the cereals. That necessarily means a herd of cattle, not to mention the goats.

So it is the sanyasi's story over again. The sanyasi had a cat, a cow was needed to give it milk, then someone to take care of the cow, and so on. And I have little doubt that even if Gandhiji were to retire to the Himalayas, the sanyasi's story would be repeated there in all its vivid detail

But how did the "menagerie", the name which Sardar Vallabhbhai often gives to the ashram, came into being? In a word, I can say that it sprung out of Gandhiji's loyalty to his co-workers and his weakness for birds of the same feather. However radical he may be he is conservative in his tastes and attachment to friends and co-workers. Old co-workers gravitate towards him and he gravitates towards them!

At the head of the queer crowd it Bhansali, as unlike the rest as anything could be. Once a professor in the Gujarat Vidyapith, and then a jail-bird, he ultimately turned recluse, went to the length of fasting for weeks, and ultimately betook himself to the forest, where he wandered for years without a shred of cloth on him. He took a vow of silence for several years, sewed up his lips with a copper-ring, and lived on raw wheat flour and neem leaves.

Once during his wanderings he stumbled upon Gandhiji and stayed. Gandhiji gently nursed him back to ordinary life, and the man who questioned the necessity for work, and hated it as a kind of bondage, now puts in about seventeen hours of it every day. He cards his cotton, spins for eight to ten hours and teaches for seven hours. He not only speaks now—but fills the ashram and its neighbourhood with roars of laughter. He is now civilized to the extent of wrapping a piece of cloth round his waist, but has no weakness for the belongings to which ordinary human beings are slaves.

In a place infested with scorpions and poisonous snakes he moves about without a lantern and without shoes, believing that these creatures of God are no less his brothers than the human beings among whom he lives. He often harks back to his life of fiery penance and comes in with a request to Gandhiji for permission to hang down a well headover-heels! But, thank God, he accepts Gandhiji's discipline.

There is among us a Japanese 'sadhu' (monk) who works like a horse and lives like a hermit, doing all the hard chores of the 'ashram' and going about merrily beating his drum early every morning and evening, filling the air with his chanting of 'Om Namyo Hom Renge Kyom. He is, of course, pro-Japanese and believes that Japan is out to serve and civilize China. But I do not believe there is an iota of truth in the charge some people have levelled at him of being a Government spy. If he is a spy, spies must be most amiable specimens of humanity and I should like to be one. To my mind he lives up to the gospel of 'ahimsa' better than any one of us not excluding Gandhiji.

A Jail-Bird

Among the patients there is a leper. He was a political jail-bird with us in Yeravda and got leprosy there, or had it diagnosed there, I forget which. He is a profound Sanskrit

(Continued On Page 22)

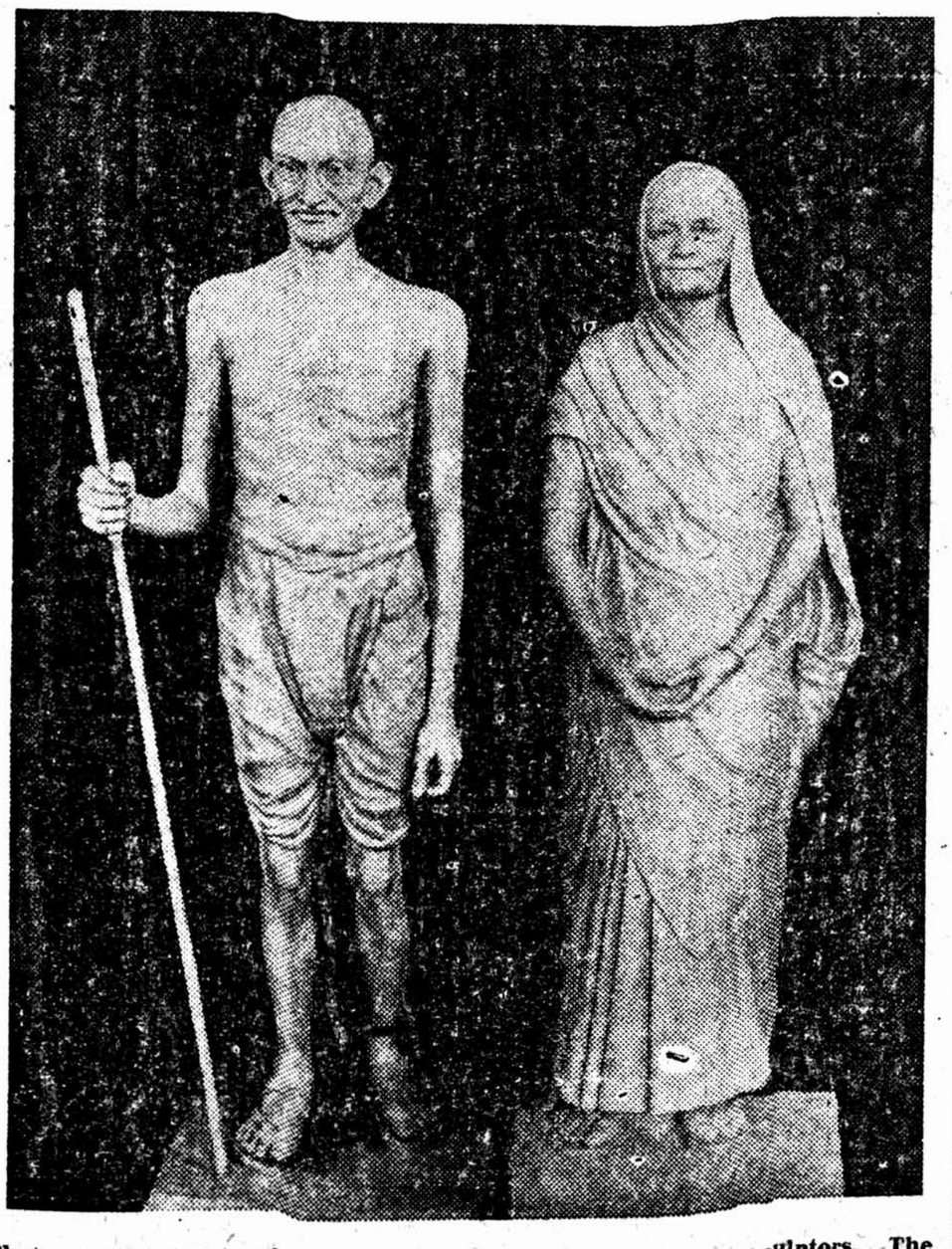


Photo of the statues of Gandhiji and Kasturba by Wagle sculptors. The former is in bronze and was erected in Karachi two years ago.

Study becomes play for little infants in the Kindergarten class in a modern Indian Nursery School. The Government of India's basic education scheme will give all children between 6 and 11 compulsory free education in 5 years time. The schemewas launched in the Delhi Province on July 1, 48.

Chemistry In The Service Of Railways

SAFETY, SPEED AND CONVENIENCE IN BOTH PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC—BRITISH RAILWAYS HAVE ACHIEVED THESE TO A GREAT EXTENT THROUGH THE AID OF CHEMISTRY. IN THE ARTICLE BELOW, PAUL WEST DESCRIBES THE WORK OF THE RAILWAYS' CHEMICAL RESEARCH BUREAU FOUNDED NEARLY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

By Paul West

THE British railway companies were the first in the world to recognise the value of chemistry in railway transport and they founded their own laboratory in 1865—a historic event which took place at Crewe, Cheshire, a well-known railway junction connecting northern and southern England.

Through this innovation a new profession was born and since then railway chemists have done valuable pioneer work, not only for the railways, but for chemistry as a whole. In 1889, for instance, two chemists, Archbutt and Deeley, patented a method of purifying and filtering water to free it from lime, magnesia, iron and clay, and the principles which they originated are still used in many water-softening plants. The British railway system has more than 250 of these plants at its disposal for treating over 13,000 million gallons a year, and for this purpose it requires more than 19,000 chemical reagents.

In 1891, Archbutt and Deeley patented a method of preventing the formation of adherent deposit in the feed apparatus of steam boilers: the system envisaged the treatment of softened water with the products of combustion of carbonaceous fuel, to prevent after-precipitation. Two years later the same two scientists patented a method for purifying sewage and eliminating albuminous matter, using fuel gases to help micro-organisms to develop.

Two other chemists, Redrop and Ramage, originated at the Crew laboratory the sodium bismuthate method for determining the manganese content in steel. Patented in 1895, it was later much used in analytical chemistry, particularly in the steel industry.

Mobile Laboratory

The railways have many serious combustion problems, being the third of Britain's biggest coal consumer organisations—15 million tons a year. A special locomotive was fitted out as a mobile laboratory for large-scale research. On long stretches, a series of gas samples was taken from the locomotive and subjected to analysis. A method of controlled coal-firing by hand was evolved, resulting in a considerable economy of fuel as well as making work lighter for the firemen.

British railways, of course, play an important part in colour research, for they normally use 8,000 tons of paint and varnish a year for protective and ornamental purpose. Railway chemists have been foremost in discovering new, modern colours, thereby giving a stimulus to the entire dyestuff industry. The new waggon painting process enables a considerable reduction in the number of coats required and imparts a better appearance and longer life to the finished work. Cleaning paint-work on rolling stock involves many complicated problems; recently a special cleaning apparatus has been invented and patented, and has led to quicker and more efficient cleaning.

The railways have to wage ceaseless war on weeds which grow on the tracks and against insect pests. Keeping down measure, so special "weed-killer" trains are used on British lines. These are provided with jet-arms, from which the tracks are sprinkled with chemical compounds while the train is in motion.

Care Of Goods

The campaign against insects and fungi has many sides. Sometimes the railway has to consider the protection of wheat and other food-stuffs against insect pests during transport and in warehouses. When goods perish in transport, complications sometimes arises: owners may demand compensation and it is not always easy to determine the cause of the occurrence. Frequently a decision is only possible after careful chemical investigation by the railway analytical chemist, whose help is invaluable in clearing up cases of swindling, theft or falsification on the railway.

Another aspect of insect control on railways is that furnishing accessories in passenger coaches have to be kept free from moth and wood-worms. A high sanitary standard must also be maintained. Railway sleepers have to be kept free from destructive wet—and dry-rot—every year 3,000,000 of them are impregnated with creosote. nowadays this is done by mass-production methods in a tunnel, dozens of sleepers being pickled at one time.

For what avail the plough or sal,
Or land or life, if freedom fail.
—EMERSON.

* * *

It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment,—Independence now and Independence forever.

Liberty exists in proportion to wholesome restraint.

Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
..WEBSER.

Freedom has a thousand charms to show.
That slaves, howe'er contented, never know.
—COWPER.

PROBING INTO THE BRAIN

By Thomas R. Henry

Approximate location of a mind centre buried in the brain has been reported here to the meeting of the American Psychiatic Association.

A tiny—perhaps microscopic—area of nerve cells in the rear of the left lobe of the Thalamus the "old brain" of vertebrates appears to have been a "switching station" in evolution according to a report presented by Dr. Leland B. Alford of St. Louis.

When this area is damaged by disease such as a tumor or a newly dicovered synlrome of nerve-cell degeneration. there is very rapid development of serious failure of all mental faculties, Dr Alford reported. In the end, a victim shows no evidence of "mind". He becomes practically a nervous automaton. It is well known that all higher metal activities are centred in the cerebal cortex or top of the brain. Here, however, they are widley distributed. Large areas can be cut away without serious impairment of mental faculties. There have been cases Dr. Alford said, where half the cortex has been removed. The patient was paralyzed on one side of his body but mentality and personality remained essentially unchanged.

There are occasional cases, however, of "pure dementia". They progress in a few months from confusion to an almost complete mental blackout which may continue for the rest of one's life.

Often, however, the cases are complicated. The patient may have had Syphills which finally has reached the brain and caused extensive damage to the cells of the cerebral cortex. Such cases are most frequent in the aged where the degeneration of Senile Dementia has gone a long way.

Cell Degeneration

There are occasional cases. Dr. Alford said where none of these complications is present. Usually after death some damage is found in the Thalamus. A recently discovered brain disease results in cell degeneration of the entire top of this button-shaped mass buried deep in the brain. it was the chief organ of metal life in early stages of evolution.

Apparently damage to the right side of the Thalamus has little effect as far as mental life is concerned. It is connected directly with the right half of the cerebral cortex. It long has been observed that persons who suffer some damage to this part of the brain show paralysis without much metal deterioration. However, when the left side of the cortex is damaged, victims usually are confused as well as paralyzed and this condition may last through life.

The thalamus area Dr. Alford said is obviously quite small. It is not itself a centre of thinking or intelligent consciousness but apparently acts as a sort of brain marshalling yard. From it have branched out all other physical areas of mental activity.

Probability of nerve-cell degeneration in the front half of the brain as the underlying cause of the most devastating of mental diseases Schizophrenia, was reported by Drs. N. W. Winkelman and M. Harold Book of Norristown Pa.

Schizophrenia is most likely to come in adolescence or early adult life. It is sometimes known by the English translation of its Greek name. "Soul Spitting." There is a severing of intellectual and emotional life. Victims rapidly become dangerous or helpless. Until quite recently the condition was usually hopless. Recent techniques, such as electric currents sent through the brain, have resulted in some apparent cures in early cases. Up to the present no physical basis has been found for the disease. Autopsies of victims have shown essentially normal branis.

They Die After Maturity

Microscopic study of the brain tissue however, shows that definite changes usually are present, the Pennsylvania doctors said, Thousands of cells seem to have died, after reaching full maturity. This is especially true in the Temporal and Parietal Lobes, lying back of the front of the brain which is the site of intellectual activity.

A notable finding, the doctors said, was that of "ghost cells" brain cells which have degenerated to the point where they are only the shadows of normal cells.

In a majority of all the brain cells there is a greater fat content than normal. The most constant sign is a shrinkage in size of cells. Nerve fibers seem to be divested of their protective sheaths.

Everything points to the fact, it was stressed, that Schizophrenia is an actual organic disease, for which eventually a medical cure can be found rather than a purely functional malady.

In the Tata Cancer Research Hospital, Bombay, a patient is being taken for treatment with radium. The radium carrier which the Doctor is wheeling has a two inch lead shield for the protection of the staff.

Exclusive Reportage

Mr. Schmidt Behind The Iron Curtain

By Curt Riess

This is a graphic report of the conditions in the red zone of Germany through which the author travelled extensively some weeks ago. Himself a former German journalist, Curt Riess was able to win the confidence of the people he met and he gives a revealing insight of men and affairs behind the iron curtain.

SOMEWHERE IN RUSSIAN-DOMINATED GERMANY.

DURING my clandestine trip through Russian-occupied Germany, I avoided travel by railroad as often as possible. In the first place, conditions on German railroads in the eastern zone are nearly impossible.

Into an old-fashioned compartment where eight people are supposed to sit, between 20 and 30 are cramed and stand there for hours on end. Often enough, I wondered whether I would come out of such a compartment alive. I did but a few hours of this almost finish you for the rest of the day.

Since the Russians have taken away and presumably transported to Russia proper every double track, trips which used to take two hours now take five and six as trains stop at every station to wait for another train to pass. ....

In order to travel in the Red zone, you have to get a special permit. Such a permit can only be had from the proper autmorities after standing in line for hours and after proving to them that your trip is really necessary. This involves time and a great number of papers which I could not always furnish. Even if you get your permit, you have to stand in line for another hour or so in order to get your ticket—if you get it, because often trains are simply sold out (menaing that they are filled to three times their capacity)

The Danger

Last but not least, there is always the danger of Russian interference. It still happens, though not as often as before, that the Russians stop a train and make everybody get out and work for a few hours or perhaps for a few days at the reconstruction of a railroad bridge. Twice during my stay behind the Iron Curtain, Russian soldiers looked at my papers—but seemed satisfied. In both cases they rounded up several dozen people and took them from the train—and that was the last I saw of them.

Whenever it was possible, I arranged to ride a truck from one city to the next. This could be usually done with the help of a few cigarettes. Incidentally, while I did not dare carry an American-made pencil or an American manufactured handerchief with me, I was amply provided with American cigarettes. They are the best money in Russian-occupied territory, too.

The truck driver I took a trip with through the greater part of Thuringia—let us cal him. Schwartz—was about 60 years of age. For the first 10 miles he was unwilling to talk to me because "how the hell do I know who you are?" Later the ice began to melt.

Schwartz told me that for many years he had been a taxi driver owning his own car. He and others like him pooled their resources about a year after the end of the war and formed the Autoruf (taxi call station) in Leipzig. This institution is provided by military government with gasoline in order to furnish necessary transport to Russian officers and to German businessmen in whose affairs the Russians have an interest.

The First Year

"Things used to be pretty bad," Schwartz told me. "During the first year, five of our chauffeurs disappeared. They were probably murdered. And many of us lost our cars. I am one of them. The Russians are not so bad. But when they are drunk, they are terrible. You have no idea what they can do then."

He told me that the Russian Kommandatura in Liepzig had decided that no Russian—no matter of what rank—was allowed to leave town in a taxi, except with a travel order countersigned by the military commander of Leipzig. Evidently they hoped to stop or at least render more difficult the wholesale desertions.

"But what are you to do when they stick their guns into your back?" Schwartz asked. "Incidentally it is not only us they threaten. It has happened many times that I had a high-ranking officer in my taxi and that two drunken soldiers opened the door and threw the officer out and ordered me to drive them some place or other."

He told me how he lost his taxi. "I was driving with two Russian officers. They were nice; they talked to me; they gave me to eat and to drink. Then suddenly they had guns in their hands. They forced me to get out of the car and walk to a nea-by wood. I thought they were going to shoot me, but they just drove away.

"A few days later, I recognized one of them in the the streets of Liepzig. I reported him to the Kommandatura. The next day I was called in and I saw my man handcuffed, his head shaven. I was told that he would get 15 years in Siberia. When I asked if I could get my car back, the officer became impatient. 'You should have known that this man is a crook,' he said. I did not get my car back."

We were driving over the almost deserted Autobahn. Right and left here were fields and the driver commented on the fully ripening grain. He also told me that this was one of the most fertile parts of Germany. So I suggested that we might be able to get something to eat in this neighbourhood. We stopped at a dozen inns all of them standing by themselves or in small villages. In every case we displayed cigarettes and a great deal of money. In no case did we get anything to eat.

Innkeepers and their help looked just as haggard as the city people. They shrugged, explaining over and over again that they did not have anything to eat themselves.

By way of explanation, I heard that the peasants in this neighbourhood had lost almost everything. One of the richest, who used to own 25 cows, had only four left. Pigs are taken away as soon as they weigh 200 pounds. Nobody knows where the cattle is driven to. The Russians explain that they will be shipped to Mecklenburg, where they can be fed better, and that eventually they will be returned, but nobody believes that.

Innkeeper's Story

Another peasant who owns 50 acres has so little food left that he had to kill his own dog because he could no longer feed him. "The dog was nothing but bones anyhow," the old innkeeper told me.

This innkeeper, an old man, with twinkling eyes behind thick glasses, told me with a straight face: "There is an old saying in these parts that the east wind is a wind of hunger. Well, I always say, there is nothing like the good old wisdom of our forefathers."

He and his wife as well as the village teacher—a girl of 20 weighing perhaps 80 pounds—were lunching on potato soup. They had not eaten anything but potato soup for the last ten days, they said. And they did not even have enough of that.

"When one reads the newspapers thoroughly," the innkeeper said, "I mean, if one reads between the lines, you cannot help feeling that ...but let my wife tell you what I said to her this morning."

"He said, 'It's going to start again'," the wife remarked dryly. "He said that we will soon have it again."

"War?" I asked naively. Though there was no stranger in the large dining room, everyone glanced around in dismay.

Later, when we continued our trip on the Autobahn, Schwartz said: "The war? Yes, sir, I have not given up hope yet that there will be another war soon."

Hunger For News

Though most everybody in Russian-occupied Germany is afraid of being denounced to the military government or the secret police (MVD) or to the higher-ups of the SED, the German Party in power, people talk a great deal, this correspondent found out during a recent trip which took him behind the Iron Curtain.

Wherever I found a great number of people crowded together—for instance, in streetcars or railroad waiting rooms, in queues, cafes and inns—people talked incessantly. There is, so to say, a latent hunger for news or perhaps the craving for communication with others, to hear them talk and hear yourself talk which is behind all these hectic conversations.

Only a few items are constantly discussed. According to brief notes which I succeeded in jotting down, the main topics are: food, expropriation of business enterprises, war or peace, monetary reform, corruption of higher ups—with food questions leading by far. The Russians are never discussed in public. But they are nevertheless the constant Lietmotif behind all the talks, because no matter what the Germans complain about, they always believe that the Russians are to blame for it.

If you listen carefully to these conversations, you soon realize how little these people know about what is going on outside their own small world. They know next to nothing about developments in other countries of Europe, in Russia or in the United States. They are badly informed about conditions in the Western-Occupied parts of Germany. For example, they do not know that. unlike the Russians, the American and the British armies of occupation do not live on the country but import the food they need. They do not know that America imports a grea deal of foodstuff for German consumption.

The fact that the Russians make it impossible for papers from the American or British zones to get into the Russian Zone, or even for papers from the British and American sectors of Berlin, is known to everyone. More than two weeks after the Russians had promised that they would permit these papers to be sold in the Russian Zone, I asked for them at 68 different news-stands in more than 10 cities. Not one could sell me one of these papers nor tell me if and when they would come back.

I discussed all the issues involved with the edito. of a small liberal democratic paper somewhere in Saxony, a man who was described to me as a violent anti-Communist. I met him through a cousin of his who told him that I was a member of the staff of a western German newspaper visiting relatives in his city. First he was afraid to say anything at all. Leaning across his desk, he whispered into my ear that he was not sure of anybody in his office, and that perhaps even his private secretary might report things he said to others, maybe even to the Russians.

Later he became more communicative. When I asked him how it was that all newspapers looked so exactly alike, he told me:

"There is no censorship in the strict sense of the world. Of course, before a paper is sold several copies go to Kommandatura and if the officer in charge of the Information Service does not like it, he can stop it from going on the stands. This means, however, is rarely resorted to. They have other means to make us publish what they wish to be published.

"They can ruin us within a few days by not supplying us with enough paper. The question of paper supply is a sword of damocles hanging over us all the time. To give you an idea: when our paper was published, we had an average circulation of about 40,000, three times a week. The Kommandatura then began to hold back on paper and that brought us down to 14,000. Today after countless compromises, we stand at 25,000. Needless to say, SED sheets get all the paper they want—much more paper than the public wants!'

I asked him how it happened that his paper had so warmly recommended the Volksbegehren (Public Referendum) which he himself considered a Communist propaganda trick. "When the Volksbegehren started, the Kommandatura let us know that a contest was on. The paper publicizing the Volksbegehren best would get 5,000 marks; the second best 2,000 and so on. It wasn't the money—but, you understand, one cannot exclude oneself. So we ran a few streamers and, sure enough, just a short time ago we were told that we, too, had won a few hundred marks."

Wistfully, he added, "I am very often called to the Kommandatura, and I can say that I am not afraid of the officers. I tell the Russians the truth, any time. But, of course, I cannot tell the truth in my newspaper."

Same As Nazis

As far as the Russian "Cultural Officers" are concerned, you can talk to them openly, according to the editor. If they wish to force you to publish views too contrary to the line of the paper, you can always say that nobody will swallow it, that the reader will see that the editor had been forced to publish the story in question and will feel that this is exactly as it had been 'under the Nazis'."

The Editor had no illusion about his importance or the importance of his paper. "Newspapers today are without any influence whatever in our zone. People hardly read the headlines."

Whenever somebody opened the door, the editor stopped talking. He complained bitterly how little one could rely on one's collaborators or assistants. The number of denunciations is constantly mounting. Just as under the Nazis, people are denouncing their close relatives to the authorities. In all fairness to the Russians it must be said that they do not encourage this. Still, everybody is afraid of everybody else. Formerly you could go into any house in this little town. Now the front door of every apartment house is locked. If you ring a bell, somebody's head will pop out a window and only if you are known will the door be opened eventually.

"The feeling of uncertainty, the complete lack of personal security is the most devastating and demoralizing feature of our daily life. We are so afraid that often I wonder if an arrest would not come as a relief." Rather hastily the editor added: "this, of course, is but a little joke. I have no intention whatever to get myself arrested. Bad as conditions are in our town, I still prefer that to Siberia.

During my recent trip through Russian-occupied Germany, I found that the Soviet moving picture "The Russian Question" was playing in every city and, without exception, in the largest and most modern theatre in each town. "The Russian Question," it may be remembered, is strongly anti-American: it deals with the alleged difficulties of an American reporter who likes Soviet Russia and wants to say so in his articles.

It is, of course, no coincidence that this Russian picture—as every other Russian moving picture—is playing in the largest theatres. It is also no coincidence either that almost nobody goes to see these Russian moving pictures. I made it my business to buy tickets for every performance in every city I happened to be in and without exception I found no more than 50 or 100 spectators: 1,000 to 1,500 could have found seats.

At the same time, other theatres playing old German moving pictures —some of them of pre-war vintage which everyone must have seen—are crowded. This, too, was checked upon personally, though in most cases I had to be satisfied with looking at the "sold out" sign over the box office.

The disastrous reception of "The Russian Question" by Germans in the Red zone is but a symptom of the complete defeat of what may be called the cultural policy behind the Iron Curtain which, in a way, is but a symptom of what may in a larger sense be called the Russian question in this whole territory. The Germans have no interest in being re-educated or even entertained by the Russians.

In their opposition to such attempts they do show a certain amount of courage. On orders of Soviet cultural officers, the Russian play "Colonel Kusmin" is being performed in every town. It deals with the remarkable achievements of the military com

(Continued On Page 19)

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DIKSHIT MAHARAJ CONTINUES

RED FORT, August 21, (UPI): Resuming his deposition today in the Gandhi Murder trial, Goswami Dikshit Maharaj said that when he enquired from Badge as to what was the purpose for which they wanted arms and ammunition the latter informed him that they had collected arms and ammunition worth Rs 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 and that they were proceeding to Kashmir in order to fight the raiders by sabotaging their plans.

The witness attended the meeting held to discuss the raid on Jaisalmar State He was carried on an easy chair as he was ill. At the meeting Godse asked him if he had arranged the "stuff" they spoke about in the morning. The witness replied that he had made no arrangement to procure a revolver for them.

The witness told the Court that he came to know the name of Godse seven or eight days after the assassination of Mahatmaji When he read the name of Godse in newspapers as the murderer of Gandhiji he enquired from Dada Maharaj, the elder brother of the witness as to who this Godse was. Dada Maharaj told the witness that Godse was the same man who approached the witness for a revolver

Dikshit Maharaj said that besides daggers he purchased arms and ammunition worth Rs 5,000 to Rs 7,000 from Badge during the period of June-July to October 1947. He also once paid Rs. 1,280 to Badge on behalf of Dada Maharaj. The witness said that he had a licensed pistol which he used to keep in a cup-board in his bed room The witness made a statement before a magistrate as also before the police He also attended an identification parade when he identified Godse Apte Badge and Madanlal

BHOPATKAR CROSS-EXAMINES DIKSHIT MAHARAJ.

Mr. L. B. Bhpatkar, Chief Defence Counsel and Counsel for Veer Savarkar, then cross-examined the witness. Dikshit Maharaj Mr Daphtari, Prosecution Counsel, having finished the examination-in-chief.

Replying to him, Dikshit Maharaj said that he made his statement to the police ten or twelve days after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, and that ten or fifteen days later made his statement to the Magistrate. No police officer was present in the Court when he made his statement to the Magistrate the witness added.

The witness further deposed that the identification parade was held seven or eight days after he had made the statement to the Magistrate.

Continuing he said that he did not remember if Madanlal was accompanied by a person when he came to sell books and that it was not a fact that Godse Apte and Badge and another person accompanied Madanlal when he (Madanlal) came to the witness for selling books. It was also not a fact, he stated, that on January 15, Madanlal had brought the four persons to him and added that it was Badge who brought them to him.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Bhopatkar. the witness deposed that the arms and ammunition he bought from Badge were distributed free by him and that he did not enquire from Dada Maharaj as to what he did with the arms and ammunition for which he paid Rs. 1280 to Badge since their political views were different. Witness observed that he had his leanings towards Socialism and that he knew Mr Jai Prakash Narain.

Continuing his deposition, witness Dikshit Maharaj stated that he had four or five meetings with Mr. Jai Prakash Narain when they discussed the Hyderabad affairs. He added that he knew Mr. Purushottamdas Tricumdas, the Socialist leader of Bombay. He further revealed that he also supplied arms and ammunition to the Socialist Party.

Asked if he was a member of the Congress, the witness replied that he had never a member of the Congress, but that he was a nationalist and since 1944 he had sympathy with certain nationalistic principles of the Congress. He also said that there always existed difference of opinion between him and the Congress.

Mr. Bhopatkar: Did you join the "Quit India" movement of 1942?

Witness: I did not join the movement, but I helped the underground movement. I said before a Magistrate that I took active part in the movement. What I meant by "active Part" was that I helped in all possible ways those who came to me for help in those days.

The witness then said that he knew Mr. Achyut Patwardhan very well. Messrs Achyut Patwardhan and Purushottamdas Tridumdas stayed in the "Mota Mandir" where the witness lived, for three days during the underground movement days in 1942.

He deposed that he was adopted to Jiwaji Maharaj when he was of eleven years.

Further examined by Mr. Bhopatkar, the witness said that he had relinquished the position of the religious head of the 'Math' in favour of his son and that he was no longer the religious head of any 'Math'. He added that he knew Narayan, his servant, since October 1946, but employed him only about 12 or 13 months ago. The witness, continuing, stated that the purchase of arms and ammunition was never made in the presence of Narayan, but, he (Narayan) might have knowledge of the same as many people used to come for the purpose.

Witness further deposed that Badge did not leave arms and ammunition with his servant on any previous occasion as he did on the night of January 14.

The witness replied in the negative to the question from Mr. Bhopatkar as to whether he disapproved of the idea of his servant keeping arms and ammunitions from Badge.

He stated that he did not remember if Narayan had told him on January 15 that he had refused to keep arms and ammunition from Badge the previous night.

After Apte was introduced to him by Dada Maharaj, he (witness) did not purchase arms and ammunition from Apte nor did he given him any money, witness deposed. He said that Apte did not ask for anything and he (witness) did not give revolver, handgrenades, etc., to Apte. Apte was never present on any occasion when the witness purchased arms and ammunition from Badge, nor was Godse or Madanlal, he stated.

The Court then rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH

Further cross-examined by Mr L. B. Bhopatkar, Dikshit Maharaj said that on the morning of January 15 when he came back from the bath room, he saw Badge, Godse, Apte, Karkare and Madanlal with the contents of the big open before them. About 20 minutes later they got up to leave. Badge and Apte asked a revolver or a pistol from him (witness), when they were alone in the room and others had left it, he added.

Witness further stated that Badge was alone when he came back after about 20 minutes of his (Badge) and Apte's departure from his room. Badge came to see the witness again in the evening or the next morning, or there might be a different of a day or two between these two meetings, he deposed.

Witness further said that Apte alone did not ask for any fire-arms from him on January 15.

Continuing he stated that he did not personally read in papers the facts about the bomb explosion as he was lying ill, but that he heard others talking about the same. He also came to know the name of the arrested person, but he could not make out as to who he (arrested man) was. On the morning of the day, he said, when the meeting about Jaisalmer was held, Godse and Apte had come to him, but there was no discussion about the bomb explosion.

On being questioned whether he owed any money to Badge on or about January 15, the witness stated he did not owe anything to Badge on or about that date

DANGE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar having concluded his cross-examination. Mr. Dange, Counsel for Nathuram Godse (Mr. V. Oak being absent) and Karkare, then cross-examined the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dange, Counsel for Karkare and Nathuram Godse, the witness stated that he did not supply daggers, etc., to Hindus in Bombay in 1946-47 and that he disliked the idea of individual attacks that were going on in Bombay in those days. He would have certainly helped the Hindus, witness added, if there was a mass attack by Muslims on the Hindus. He, however, helped the Hindu-riot victims by giving shelter or by arranging repatriation of them from Muslim localities, but he did not take part in the relief work of Hindu sufferers in Noakhali, he deposed.

PURCHASE OF ARMS

He further said that he purchased daggers worth Rs. 350 from Badge, who used to bring the daggers to his (witness) house concealed in 'tabla' and 'dagga'. He stated that daggers did not require licence.

Mr. Dange: Where from did you get the money to purchase arms and ammunition worth Rs. five to seven thousand from Badge as stated by you?

Witness: My personal income from offerings made to me in my individual capacity is about Rs. two to four thousands a month.

Mr. Dange: Why these offerings were made to you in your personal capacity, since you were not the head of the 'Math' in Bombay?

Witness: Out of love and respect, people used to make offerings to me.

The witness said that when on January 15 Badge. Apte, Nathuram Godse, Madanlal and Karkare came to his house, he did not enquire about the name of Nathuram Godse as there was no particular reason for asking the name. He also added that Karkare's name was told to him at that meeting and that at that time he did not know that Nathnram Godse was the editor of the "Hindu Rashtra". He also did not remember, he did not know that Nathuram Karkare took keen interest in the refugee work in Ahmedabad.

The witness further deposed that it was true that he told Magistrate, Mr. Brown, that he could identify Badge, Apte and the Punjabi and as regards the others he was not sure. He also gave a rough description of Karkare. Continuing he stated that he did not remember the name of the book he purchased from Madanlal nor did he remember the name or the author or the price of the books.

Mr. Dange: Did you ever yourself use any hand-grenade?

Witness: No.

The witness, replying to Mr. Dange, said that the revolver shown to him by Apte was of the same size, colour, appearance and conditions as the one shown by Badge about a week back and added that he did not take down the number or the name of the one shown to him by Badge

When Apte asked him for a revolver or money, the witness said that he had no money.

Mr. Dange: When Badge and Apte told you that they had collected arms and ammunition worth Rs. 30 to 40 thousands did you enquire from them as to the total amout raised by them, the number of their party members, and the number of arms and quantity ammunition collected?

Witness: I did not enquire anything from them.

Witness further deposed that he was holding a pistol license since April 19, 1947 and that his elder and younger brothers also held such licenses. At the time the Congress Government was in power and Mr. Morarji Desai might have been the Minister in charge of Home Affairs, he added.

He stated that the C.I.D. were keeping a watch on him during the 1942 Movement but he could not say if they continued to do so after that. When he purchased arms and ammunition from Badge he knew that he (Badge) had no license. Witness added that in some matters he differed from the policies of the Hindu Mahasabha but with regard to the protection of Hindus he was one with them.

Continuing his deposition, he said that at the meeting which was held in connection with Jaisalmer State, about 700 of 800 persons were present.

GODSE CROSS-EXAMINES WITNESS

At this stage Nathuram Godse himself cross-examined the witness.

Nathuram Godse: You were in close contact with the Socialists. Is it a fact that it was not their object to strengthen the Hindus?

Dikshit Maharaj: Yes. But what they did in respect of Hyderabad State would have been in effect in the protection of the Hindus.

Nathuram Godse: Had you any discussion with the Socialists about the partition of India after the Congress High Command had decided to accept the proposal of vivisection of India?

Witness: I had no discussion with them about the partition of India.

Nathuram Godse: Can I take it that you approved of the idea of the vivisection of India?

Witness: No. I did not approve of it.

Nathuram Godse. Do you know that the Socialist Party remained neutral at the A.I.C.C. meeting on the question of partition?

Witness: No. I have no knowledge.

Nathuram Godse: Is it a fact that your brother Dada Maharaj presided over the meeting held in connection with Jaisalmar State?

Witness: Yes. It is so.

Nathuram Godse Is it a fact that the meeting was held with a view to protect the Jaisalmar State against attacks from Pakistan?

Witness: Yes It is so.

Further questioned by Nathuram Godse, witness stated, that he did not remember if any speaker had said at that meeting that while on the one hand Pakistan was attacking Jaisalmer State on the other, due to the pressure brought upon by the fast of Mahatma Gandhi, the Government of India had decided to give away Rs. 55 crores to Pakistan and that this act on the part of Mahatma Gandhi was one of treachery to the country. Witness added that many persons had spoken at that meeting and might have said so

In reply to another question from Nathuram Godse, witness said that there was a bitter criticism of the Congress and the then Central Government as being pro-Pakistan.

Nathuram Godse: Did your brother, as the President, object to these criticisms?

Witness: No He did not do so.

Mr. C. K. Dhaphtari, Chief Prosecution Counsel then brought it to the notice of the Court for further reference that whether it would be admissible to permit any accused to cross-examine a witness when his Counsel was present in the Court.

Court then adjourned till 10 a.m. on Monday next

News in Brief

KUALA LUMPUR, August 21, (Reuter): The British Dakota missing over northern Malaya since Thursday has been located a total wreck, the Royal Air Force announced here today. There were no survivors of the British crew of four.

KARACHI, August 21, (UPI): It is learnt here that the Central Government of Pakistan is seriously considering the question of taking over the Enforcement Police and the Land Customs Department from the Provincial Government, in view of the fact that large-scale smuggling of foodgrains is being carried on and Provincial Government have failed to check it.

BASLE, August 21, (Reuter): Police today detained three boys who were playing in the depot from which an empty tram ran into the centre of Basle last night, injuring 13 people, three of them gravely. The runway tram crashed into a line of cars and telescoped three of them.

OTTAWA, August 21, (UPI): It is reported here that Sir Stafford Cripps will visit Ottawa shortly, for the purpose of discussing plans to increase trade between Canada and Britain and for an extension of the Canadian loan to Britain.

KARACHI, August 21, (UPI): The Pakistan Government has decided to establish a Degree College for Women in Karachi. This is the first time after the establishment of Pakistan that a Women's College is being started in, Sind.

NEW DELHI, August 21, (UPI): The President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, Mr. Devdas Gandhi, has convened a meeting of the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. to be held in New Delhi in the Constitution Club at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, September 7. It will be continued on the 8th and perhaps the 9th also. The agenda includes important discussions with the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister it is learnt.

GLASGOW, August 21, (UPI): A lot of sympathy can cause a lot of trouble, It may even kill people, especially old people. So say two Glasgow doctors who have been looking into the subject with scientific thoroughness.

LONDON, August 21, (UPI): A Nation-wide survey into the psychology of work is being made by Sir George Schuster and his panel of twelve industrial and scientific experts investigation human factors in productivity. This is part of the Government's campaign to increase output with the help of scientis

---

NEW YORK, August 21, (UPI): A son who is accused of plotting to kill his mother for her insurance was bailed out for £500 by his mother "I just couldn't sleep for thinking of my boy in prison," widowed Mrs. Mary Young, 63 told the Sheriff at Stillwater, Pennsylvania (U.S.A.). 'He's not really bad—I know how to handle him." Mrs. Young shook hands with her son, who said: "Gee, Ma, it's darn nice of you." Then they drove to her home. Young is alleged to have offered a neighbour £1,250 to strangle Mrs. Young

---

NEW YORK, August 21, (UPI): An estimate that the United States will have 237,000,000 bushels of wheat which can neither be exported nor needed for domestic consumption, as a result of the slackening of World wheat demands, is made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington. In an official report on the World wheat situation, the Department estimates that World supplies available for export during the current year will total about 900,000,000 bushels, about two-thirds of which will go to E.R.P countries.

CITY & SUBURBS

Hindu: Shravan Vad 3, 2004.
Muslim: Savaal 16, 1367.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 24, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-22 a.m. Sunset: 19-02 p.m
Hightide: 01-16, 13-34.
Lowtide: 07-06, 19-42.

To-day's Engagement

KANNADA PLAY AT BHANGWADI THEATRE: The Shree Vijaya Sangeet Nataka Mandali of Murdeshwar will put on boards "Hemaraddi Mallamma", a puranic drama at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, at 9 p.m. today, with Smti Varijabai in the stellar and a host of well-known Kannada actors.

Mr. Justice Jahagirdar, will preside.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji will speak in "Purpose of Socio-Religious Duties" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road today, at 5-30 p.m.

FEDERATION OF SAWANTWADI SUBJECTS' ASSOCIATION: General meeting today, at Dr. Dadasaheb Dhuri's Health Clinic, 21 Currey Road, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

GAYAN UTTEJAK MANDLI: Next Concert at The Alexandra Girls' English Institute, 31, Waudby Road, Fort at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Bachoo Seth of Navsari, will entertain the gathering.

GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

Total collections received by the Indian Merchants Chamber as per the twenty-nine lists released for publication so far amount to Rs. 4,63,135-9-6. upto the end of 14th August 1948.

MEETING OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE EX-IMPROVEMENT TRUST, DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE, i.e. Ward No. (27), today at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wadia-Vatcha School Play Shed in the Dar Parsi Colony.

THE DAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY AND WELFARE SOCIETY: IDD Function today, at 10-30 a.m., at Anjumane-e-Islam Hall, Bori Bunder. Dr M. U. Mascarenhas, Mayor of Bombay, will be the Guest of Honour. Janab Salehbhai Saheb Saifyuddin, J.P. S.D.T., will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS.

The Bombay National Guards are Maidan, at 1 p.m., today, with mufti requested to be present at Azad uniform to attend some urgent programme.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Lecture by Pandit Dev Sharma today, at 9 a.m., at the Samaj Mandir, Fort.

BLIND ARTIST'S MUSIC: Art Coterie is introducing a blind artist Nagardas for the first time in Bombay. He has earned his name in Gujarat. It is a unique opportunity to hear his vocal and instrumental music at 6 p.m., today (Sunday), at Sunderabai Hall. There will be dances and music set up by well-known artist Arjun Desai and Rashbihari.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain; Public Lecture followed by questions and answers on "The Bhagavad-Gita in the India of TODAY: The Message of Krishna Jayanti", 6-15 p.m., today.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Aug. 22.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s).

7-30 a.m. Sarangi Par Lalat 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Surindar Kaur 8-45 Anil Mehta and Pravin Shah (Bensari Vadan) 9-0 Gururao Deshpande (Vocal Music) 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Bhejani Bhitarman 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News 12-15 D. V. Paluskar 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Bhajan 1-5 Anil Mehta and Pravin Shah 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra 4-20 D. V. Paluskar 5-0 Raag Shree 5-15 Marathi Children Programme 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Kannad Song 6-30 Surinder Kaur 6-45 Madhurika Muzumdar and Party (Gujarati Garbi Geeto) 7-0 Violin Par Purdakalyan 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Concanim Gani 7-30 Surinder Kaur 7-45 Sarangi Par Nat Behag 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Vadya Zankar 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Studio Concert 10-30 Eric Nissen (Flute) 10-45 Huguette Whyte (Violoncello).

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7240 kc/s).

7-40 a.m. Vadyamel 5-45 p.m. Narayandas Jeksandas and Party 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s).

8-0 p.m. Madhurika Muzumdar and Party 8-15 Abhang 9-0 Gururao Deshpande (Vocal Music) 10-0 D. V. Paluskar.

Daring Robbery In Kalyan

Station Master Stabbed

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Aug. 21: A daring robbery was committed in the early hours of 20th August 1948 in the house of Mr. Apasthambe, Station Master of Assangaon Railway Station of G. I. P. Railway which ended in the stabbing of the Station Master on the arm. It is reported that the wife of the Station Master got up at about 1 a. m. on Friday and opened the door as her son wants to go for a call of nature. Immediately four robbers pounced upon her and tried to snatch her gold chain but she resisted and raised an alarm. Her husband Mr. Apasthambe got up and rushed to the scene when one of the robbers attempted to stab her in the abdomen when the Station Master caught hold of his hand but the ruffian stabbed him on the hand. Meanwhile the station staff came running and arrested all the culprits and handed over them to the Railway Police of Kalyan who were called. All the arrested persons were lodged in the lock up and the further inquiries are in progress.

Music Education Committee

The Secretary, Music Education Committee, 72/C Narayan Peth, Poona, writes:

Replies to the questionnaire issued to the public by the Music Education Committee have brought to it much interesting information and many valuable suggestions.

The Committee now proposes to visit during the coming September and October places like Dharwar, Poona, Bombay and Ahmedabad to observe local music conditions and to meet there persons and representatives of music institutions of those and nearabout places who in the opinion of the Committee may place before it further valuable evidence.

May I suggest in this connection that it will be very convenient to all concerned if the interested persons and institutions of these places fix upon a common programme and choose their representatives to appear jointly before the Committee?

Formal invitation to all concerned will of course be sent in due course of time.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Aug. 21, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for Saturday, August 21, 1948:—

The shallow bay depression has passed inland yesterday evening and lies this morning as a diffuse low pressure area over Chota Nagpur and the adjoining parts. It is likely to weaken further. Under its influence there has been widespread rain with a few heavy falls over the region from west Central India to Gangetic West Bengal. Rainfall has also been widespread in Malabar and local in Assam, the United Provinces and the Deccan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 22ND: Rainfall will be widespread in Malabar, the East Punjab Hills and over the region extending from east Gujarat and the west United Provinces to Chota Nagpur and Bihar. There will be local showers elsewhere outside West Gujarat and the eastern half of the Peninsula where scattered showers are likely.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Scattered falls of heavy rain are likely in Malabar, Central India, the Central Provinces and East Rajputana during the next 48 hours.

Weather Chart

POONA, Aug. 21. (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minium temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours and from 20th August, 1948, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.), on 21st August, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 92 78 0 7.5 minus 14.9, BOMBAY 86 79 0 52.7 minus 0.3, Calcutta 90 77 2.3 33.8 plus 0.6, Cuttack 85 79 0.2 35.4 plus 3.1, Delhi 90 78 0.2 18.8 plus 3.5, Madras 94 79 0.1 7.3 minus 1.0, Nagpur 81 75 T 23.9 minus 6.9, Patna 89 79 1.2 24.7 minus 2.2, Poona 79 72 0 13.9 plus 0.1, Shillong 76 65 0.5 58.2 plus 17.3, Sholapur 90 71 0 18.8 plus 7.7, Simla 64 58 3.1 31.2 minus 4.1.

STUDIO NOTES

"MELA"

Wadia Pictures Due For Release

From all reports, Wadia Films "Mela" should easily prove one of the outstanding artistic creations of the year. It is stated to be an excellent example of the perfect product of team work, the team being composed of a handful of top-ranking craftsmen in their line. Naushad of "Rattan" and "Anmol Ghadi" fame has given the music, the lyrics have come from the pen of Shakil Badayuni, whose song in "Anmol Ghadi" and "Shah Jehan" made history. Azam Bazidpuri has written the story and dialogues. S.U. Sunny, the rising young director, wielded the megaphone, while Fali Mistry, was responsible for the photography.

"Mela" is a romance. Against the beautiful background of rural life we see two young people in love, playing, singing, teasing each other and sharing the joy of life. They seem headed for union and happiness, when fate intervenes and makes playthings of them. Dilip Kumar, the successful hero of noteworthy pictures like "Milan" and "Shaheed", is co-starred with Nargis in the romantic lead.

"Mela" is expected to be screened early at one of the popular theatres of the town.

SOHRAB MODI'S COME-BACK

Gujerati "Prithvi Vallabh"

Sohrab Modi, veteran actor, director and producer, has done many big things in his distinguished career—he has played great roles, directed mighty pictures and handled subjects that few producers would dare to tackle. Among the most memorable of Sohrab Modi's creations was his "Prithvi Vallabh", a gorgeous and majestic production, in which Sohrab Modi himself assumes the heroic role of King Munj.

The Gujerati novel "Prithvi Vallabh" was originally written by Shri K. M. Munshi, rightly considered as the greatest novelist of Gujerat, and Sohrab Modi, some five years back, produced a great picture in Hindi based on its story. The picture was a grand success all over India and won many awards for Modi and Minerva. Sohrab Modi then felt that due justice could be done to the original novel if a version in Gujerati was produced from the Hindi script. Now he has done it, himself speaking the Gujerati dialogue with the same force and fluency as in Hindi. One may be sure that the Gujerati "Prithvi Vallabh", which is scheduled for an early release at the Central Talkies, will be welcomed by the audiences with the same enthusiasm to the Hindi film five years ago.

RANJIT'S NEXT

All-India Release Of "Jai Hanuman"

Arrangements have been made to release "Jai Hanuman", Ranjit's grand mythological picture, at an early date in all the leading cities of India simultaneously. Nirupa Roy, Kailas, Keshav, Babu Raje and S. N. Tripathi lead its cast. It is directed by Ramchandra Thakur.

Director Prahlad Dutt is busy with the songs and music of his next social picture, which is not titled as yet. He hopes to begin its shooting in a few days.

Director Taimur Behramshah is fast progressing with "Bhool Bhoolaiya", a musical comedy, starring Aga Jan, Zeb Kureshi, Laila Bhudo Adhyani and Pessi Patel.

TWO MORE PICTURES FROM AJIT

Ratibhai Punatar, producer-director of "Gunsundari", will soon complete his and Ajit's second picture "Nanand Bhojai", starring Nirupa Roy, Manhar Desai, Dulari, Chhagan Romeo and Kamlesh Thakur. This pecture will be in two versions—Hindi and Gujerati.

"Kajodan" is Ajit's third picture with which producer-director Ratibhai Punatar is already on the sets. Its story is written by the well-known Gujerati novelist Vajir Kotak and its cast is led by Nirupa Roy, Manhar Desai, Dulari and Babu Raje. "Kajodan" also will be in Hindi and Gujerati.

PARO DEVI IN NEW PICTURE

Paro Devi, the popular film-star of Bombay, has been signed up to play the title role in the maiden picture of Shan-e-Hind pictures which is being produced at the Indrapuri Studios of Calcutta. The picture, which is tentatively titled as "Gharana", is being produced by Mirza Mushraf and directed by Bhatia. The songs have already been recorded.

Paro Devi has already completed her assignments in Bhagwati productions' "Apala" and Shri Gopal pictures' "Karwat", which have just been completed.

MORARKA CASE ADJOURNED TILL SEPT. 1

BOMBAY Saturday:

An application asking for postponing the hearing of the case in which Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka, a Bombay millionaire, and Dhanjibhai Jethabhai Shah, a Corporator, are charged with offering a bribe of Rs. 1 lakh to an official of the Anti-corruption Branch of the C.I.D., was rejected by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, this morning.

The Defence Counsel, Mr. K. A. Somji, thereupon put in another application for extension of time on the ground that he was going to apply for transfer of the case from Mr. Khambatta's court

The application for postponement was made on the ground that there were two cases against accused Morarka. Concerning both, the accused had applied to the High Court, seeking stay order in the present case and expedition in the other in which he is charged with breach of the Demonetisation Ordinance. The application for stay order was rejected. In the other case the High Court issued a rule against the police to show cause why the accused was not charge-sheeted as yet. The rule will be taken up by the High Court for hearing before August 30.

PLEA FOR GIVING TIME

Morarka's Counsel said that if the High Court decided in his client's favour they would have to consider their position and they might even ask that both the cases which were inter-dependent be heard by one Magistrate. For the present, he said, they were applying for the postponement of the case till the High Court gave its decision in the matter. Further the matter was of serious nature and the accused must have enough time to prepare his defence. He had not had sufficient time, and Counsel therefore asked the Court to adjourn the case for a fortnight.

Sir H. P. Dastuur appearing on behalf of the second accused the application.

Rejections the application the Magistrate observed that the accused had enough time to prepare his defence since he was charge-sheeted, two and a half month before.

The Court called upon Mr. Boowariwala, prosecuting Counsel, to open the case whereupon Mr. Somji made another application for extension of time on the ground that he was going to apply for transfer of the case from the present Court and the case was adjourned till September 1.

GANDHI MEMORIAL AT PORBANDAR

RAJKOT, Aug. 21. (A. P. I.): Darbar Gopaldas Desai, President of the Kathiawar Political Conference, laid the foundation stone of the Gandhi Kirti-Mandir (Gandhi Momorial) at Porbandar, the birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi, on Thursday last.

Prominent officials and non-officials, including the Chief Minister of Saurashtra, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Home Minister of Junagadh Executive Council, were present on the occasion.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. U. N. Dhebar recounted Mahatma Gandhi's contribution to India and said that merely the erection of outward memorials to the Mahatma was not enough.

To honour the Father of the nation the people of India must all erect a memorial of non-violence the their heart. He appealed to all to follow the great principles laid down by Mahatma Gandhi and thus create a new structure of society.

Better Status For Teachers

Government Move To Get Them Invited To Social Functions

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay writes:—

With a view to improving the social status of teachers, instructions have been issued to Government officials, particularly the officials of the Revenue and Police Departments, that they should invite occasionally to social functions some local teachers and headmasters of primary and secondary schools and thus make them and others feel that they regard them as having an equality of social status.

Appreciation of good work of the teachers will be published in the Government Gazette, and the Director of Public Instruction has been advised to report once a year cases of outstanding merit deserving such recognition.

RATNAGIRI INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TO BE REORGANISED

The School of Industry at Ratnagiri is to be reorganised, announces the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay. The necessary budget provision exists for the purpose.

While the Government has approved the introduction of two new courses, Motor-Body Building and Upholstry and Agricultural Carpentry and Smithy, at the School with immediate effect, the introduction of six other courses—(1) Automobile Apprentice, (2) Electro-plating and Battery-charging. (3) Vulcanising, (4) Wood Turning and Lacquering, (5) Spray Painting and (6) Boat Building (Elementary) has been postponed for some time.

LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE AT BARAMATI

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government opened a labour welfare centre at Baramati on Tuesday last.

The Minister was on tour of the Bhimthadi Taluka (Poona District).

The Centre is being run by the Poona District Prohibition Committee and provides for indoor and outdoor games, amusement and recreation to agriculturists and labourers.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Vartak said that Mahatma Gandhi had placed Prohibition very high in his programme of "Sarvodaya". Agriculturists and labourers would not be happy unless they gave up liquor. The Congress Ministry, he added, was very anxious to see the people enjoy maximum happiness and that was why it had launched the Prohibition programme.

The Government was determined to see to it that, the Minister said, there was complete Prohibition by 1950. He appealed to the people for co-operation to make the programme a success.

About 5,000 people were present at the meeting.

Party To Dharam Yesh Dev

BOMBAY, August 21, (A.P.I.): Mr. Dharam Yesh Dev, India's Commissioner Designate in Mauritius, was entertained to a luncheon today by Mr. Kirti Khishna Laida, a journalist.

Mr. B. B. Sjetly, Director of Enand supply Mr. P. S. Jaini Post-master General, Bombay, and some local forcement (textiles) of the Government of India's Ministry of Industry Journalists and businessmen also attended the party.

AUSTRALIAN BANKS OPPOSE GOVT.'S MOVE

British Legal Luminary's Aid Sought

LONDON, August 21, (Reuter): Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, former Attorney General and Chief British presecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials, has been briefed to oppose the Australian Government's proposal to nationalise the country's Banks if leave to appeal to the Privy Council is granted.

The Australian Government's decision to appeal to the highest court in the British Commonwealth followed a ruling of the Australian High Court which in effect invalidates legislation seeking to nationalise the banks.

Before the case can be brought before the privy council special leave to appeal must be granted.

Sir David Maxwell Fyfe is the latest name to be added to the list of prominent King's Counsel whose services have been retained by the Australian banks.

Inquest On Sweeper Woman

"BOY ATTEMPTED TO THROW HUGE STONE AT POLICE"

Sub-Inspector Kadar On Why He Opened Fire At Dongri

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four persons, a boy and two girls aged six and 12 years respectively, and another boy aged 17, sustained injuries in the police firing at Dongri on July 1, which resulted in the death of Bani Jethi, an old sweeper woman.

S.-I Kadar examined by Mr. A. G. Golanikar, Police Prosecutor, stated at that on the morning of July 1. Orders were received from the Superintendent of Special Br. C.I.D. to arrest those sweepers who refrained from work and stayed in their houses In pursuance of these orders 46 sweepers from Walpakhadi and Umarkhadi were arrested by the Dongri Police.

An hour later about 300 women sweepers came to the Police Station demanding the release of the arrested sweepers. A cordon was formed at the gates of the Police Station to prevent the entry of the demonstrators. Dy. Commissioner of Police, Savant and the Superintendent of the station arrived at about 11-15 a.m. in answer to a phone call from their subordinates at the scene.

In the meantime 200 men had joined the women. The police asked the leaders to advise the demonstrators to disperse. This the crowd refused to do, and the police after separating the women from the men pushed the men on to an open plot opposite the police station. The men are alleged to have thrown stones at the police station. The police, thereupon, resorted to a mild lathi charge.

Gradually the crowd began to disperse and the situation seemed normal. The cordon at the gate was withdrawn. But at about 3-45 p.m. S.-I. Kadar stated that he heard shouts from the direction of Noor Baug Junction and saw a mixed crowd marching towards the police station armed with long-handled brooms and lathis. Some of the crowd were throwing stones. Again a lathi charge was resorted to and the crowd was driven back.

CROWD ATTACKS POLICE

Later, the crowd, which had grown in strength, split into four sections and took four different roads. Stones were thrown in the course of which S.-I. Marathe and Kadar sustained injuries on their legs. The crowd also attacked a police picket on Walpakhadi Road. The constables fled and were pursued by the crowd. A boy, about 17 years of age, is alleged to have attempted to throw a huge stone at the fleeing policemen, and S.-I. Kadar stated, he fired at the boy, injuring him.

In the course of the day ten rounds in all were fired, six by S.-I. Kadar and four S.-I. Kureishi, resulting in injuries to three persons excluding the 17-year-old boy. One constable is reported to have been assaulted by some party at J.J. Hospital Junction. The police stated that they learnt of the death of Bani Jethi from a bullet wound only at about 8 p.m. when the grandson of the deceased came to secure a pass for her cremation.

S.-I. Kadar, cross-examined by Mr. T. Godiwala, counsel for the family of the deceased, stated that none of the leading demonstrators were arrested. He also admitted that he did not know the number of persons injured in the police firing. He was told at night that two girls and one boy were lying in hospital.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till September 2, when other witnesses will examined.

NANDA FOR AHMEDABAD

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, Bombay, left for Ahmedabad by Gujarat Mail today. He will return to Bombay on Tuesday, (August, 24.)

INVESTIGATION INTO NAURU INCIDENT

4 Chinese Killed In Clash With Australian Officials

SYDNEY, August 21, (Reuter): Mr. E. J. Ward Australian External Territories Minister, said today he would send an investigator to the Pacific Island of Nauru where four Chinese were killed in a recent clash with Australian officials.

The disturbance occurred when a number of Chinese armed with spears clubs and axes refused to embark for China at the end of their term of service on the island.

"CHILD NEGLECTED IN MODERN SOCIETY

Montessori On Importance Of Nursery Schools

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Addressing a gathering of teachers at the hall of the Indian Institute of Education this afternoon, Mr. Mario Montessori, son of Dr. Maria Montessori, the famous educationist, pleaded for greater attention to young children. The period of man's life between birth and six years was the most important, he said, and his future depended very largely on the care taken by parents and teachers during that period. It was unfortunate, Mr. Montessori observed, that most people still believed secondary schools and colleges were more important than nursery and primary schools.

Mr. Montessori said the child was more neglected in modern "civilised society" than in villages. The numerous restrictions of customs and conventions placed on the child in the former case fettered it and gave little scope for its free self-expression.

Mr. Montessori observed that if one probed into the mind of the child he would find there "the immensity of a divine intelligence behind a little face." There were powers in a child which could create a complete man. But this point was not generally recognised. The ordinary individual gave all the importance to the undeveloped conscious mind of the child and ignored the powerful subconscious mind.

The speaker in conclusion said that education would be criminal where the psychology of the child was not taken into account.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Education. Mr. M. T. Vyas, the Chairman of the Institute, presided.

SALE OF PAKISTAN RUPEES

Reserve Bank To Extend Facilities To Public

BOMBAY, Aug. 21 (API): It has been decided, states a press note issued by the Reserve Bank of India, that facilities at present available for the purchase and sale of Pakistan rupees at the Reserve Bank of India offices, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Kanpur to scheduled banks should also be extended to the members of the general public. The rates at which the Reserve Bank offices will buy from, and sell to the members of the public, Pakistan rupees are as follows:

Buying:	99 15/16
Selling:	100 1/16

The other conditions, subject to which the purchases and sales of Pakistan rupees shall be made from, and to, the public will be the same as those applicable to scheduled banks.

The Reserve Bank Offices in India will also hereafter buy and sell Pakistan rupees for delivery at the Chittagong office of the State Bank.

Co-operative Institute's Educational Fund

The Government of Bombay has amended Bombay Co-operative Societies Rules, 1927, so as to make provision for the educational fund of the Provincial Co-operative Institute. Under the new rule introduced (26.A) every society paying a dividend to its members at a rate of 4 per cent or more shall have to contribute towards this fund. The rate of contribution is 1 per cent of the net profits of the year in case the rate of dividend is 4 per cent., 1 1/4 per cent in case the rate of dividend is more than 4 per cent but less than 5 per cent and 1 1/2 per cent in case the rate of dividend is more than 5 per cent but not more than 6 1/4 per cent.

The societies making profits not exceeding Rs. 200 a year will not have to make any contribution to the fund.

The original (26.A) Rule has been renumbered as (26.B).

"Nationalisation Of Reserve Bank Undesirable"

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S PLEA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Bombay have today sent the following telegram to the Government of India Ministry of Commerce, regarding the Bill to transfer the Reserve Bank of India to public ownership:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber notes that the Bill to transfer the Reserve Bank of India to public ownership has been introduced in the current session of the Constituent Assembly. The Committee understands that Government intend to proceed with the Bill in all its stages during the present session and that it is not proposed to elicit public opinion either on the main features of the measure or on the detailed provisions thereof.

NEITHER NECESSARY NOR DESIRABLE

In order, therefore, that there may not be any misunderstanding of the views and attitude of the commercial interests on this all-important measure, the Committee takes this opportunity of reiterating their considered view that steps in the direction of nationalising the Reserve Bank of India are neither necessary nor desirable at this stage in the larger interests of the country.

The Committee may, in this connection draw particular attention of Government to a resolution passed at the last annoual session of the Federation Chambers of Commerce and Industry conveying the disapproval of the commercial and industrial interests of the step in question.

The Reserve Bank of India under its present set up and framework has functioned effectively and its work and activities have been viewed with great satisfaction not only here but also in international spheres. No convincing reasons have been adduced so far which would justify action in the directions of a radical change in the organization and set up of the institution. Although the Bank is an institution owned by shareholders the over-riding powers of control exercised by the Government of India and the residual interests to the national Exchequer in its financial results had ensured its functioning as a truly public undertaking. The present set up had the added advantage that the Bank was able to secure for its Board of Management the services and experience of men of undoubted ability in the spheres of commerce and industry.

ELICIT PUBLIC OPINION ON BILL

The Committee is constrained to observe that no convincing reasons have been advanced justifying the need for the changes in the direction contemplated in the scheme of nationalisation. If, however, Government are determined to proceed with those changes, they should at least allow sufficient opportunities to the public to express their well-considered views on the scheme embodied in the Bill and to that end should agree to have the Bill referred to a Select Committee and in the meanwhile circulate the same for eliciting public opinion

Certain aspects of the provisions in the Bill call for detailed comments and it is but proper that Government should give to the public an opportunity and sufficient time for formulating and submitting their views.

RESERVOIR AT DHAROI

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21, (A P. I.): Estimates amounting to about 15 lakhs of rupees regarding some preliminary expenditure on the Sabarmati Irrigation project have been prepared, it is learned, and after they are sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee of the Government of India, the survey for constructing a reservoir and pick-up weirs at Dharoi about seventy miles from Ahmedabad, will start.

The project, which is estimated to cost about five crores, will irrigate about one lakh acres of land in Baroda State and about one lakh acres of land of Ahmedabad district, and will augment the supply of water to Ahmedabad city to about fifty million gallons per day from the present about twenty million gallons per day.

Rehabilitation Figures

NEW DELHI, Aug 20, (A. P. I.): Between August 15, 1947 and June 20, 1948, a total of 9,925 vacancies occurred in the various Ministries of the Government of India, says a press note. Out of these, as many as 7,537 or 76 per cent of the total were filled by recruitment of persons who had migrated from Pakistan

Reckoning five persons to a family on an average, about 38,000 displaced persons may thus be deemed to have been rehabilitated. The refugees thus employed came from all parts of Pakistan.

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN AND CHILDREN

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18.

According to detailed information received from the Refugee and Evacuee Department, West Punjab Government, 9,354 Muslim women and children were recovered from the East Punjab and the States between December 6, 1947 and August 10 1948. The corresponding figures for non-Muslim women and children recovered from the West Punjab during the same period is 6,095. Figures for women and children rescued prior to 6th December, 1947 are not available, as no separate organisation existed before that date.

STILL SUSPENDED

Train Service Between India And Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug. 21: The month-old deadlock between the Governments of Jodhpur and Pakistan regarding handing over of rolling stock for the running of the Sind section of the Jodhpur Railway, still continues with the result that train services between the two Dominions remain suspended resulting in much inconvenience to the travelling public.

Pakistan authorities are, however, operating this Railway line upto Khokhrapar near their border, while Jodhpur is running it in its own territory leaving in between a gap of about 10 miles. Some passengers, however, who travel by these restricted train services, cover the middle distance on camels or donkeys.

The disputed question of Pakistan demanding the rolling stock first and Jodhpur demanding its payment in advance has not been settled yet though Babu Shri Prakasa, High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, is using his every nerve to bring about some settlement.

The question has become quite simple of mistrust in one by the other.

PLEA FOR DIRECT RAILWAY

As the Jodhpur authorities now do not desire parting with the rolling stock demanded by Pakistan, as these could not be replaced in the immediate future, a suggestion to open up the question of a direct Broad-gauge Railway link between Karachi and Bombay has been made by mercantile circles. It will be recalled that a scheme in this connection was absolutely ready and even the surveys of the new route passing through Cutch were carried out but it was shelved on account of the Partition of the country. It is now to be seen whether Governments of both the Dominions can agree for the revival of this scheme in these days of strained relations between them.

DISPERSAL OF FACTORIES FOR ATOM WAR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI): Dispersal of U. S. factories to escape the paralysing effects of possible atomic war is urged by the National Security Resources Board in a pamphlet issued in Washington.

The Board considers factory dispersal the most practical solution to the problem posed by atomic weapons. Underground plants, it adds, are not practical on a large-scale because of high production costs.

A sudden attack designed to cripple vital U. S. industries in the event of another war is visualised by the Board, which bases its conclusions on three points:

(1) In another war no area will be immune from possible attacks because of its location alone.

(2) Because of the high cost of atomic bombs and other futuristic weapons no capacity in the foreseeable future will be afford to use one on each city of as few as 50,000 people or on congested industrial areas of less than five square miles.

(3) Even an improved atomic bomb is not expected to cause heavy damage outside a three-mile ring round the point of explosion.

Distribution Of Cloth Through Individual Coupons

NEW SYSTEM TO BE FREE FROM CUMBERSOME DETAILS

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.—A SYSTEM OF CLOTH SALES TO CONSUMERS THROUGH INDIVIDUAL COUPONS IS BEING WORKED OUT BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT WHO PROPOSE TO MAKE THE EMERGING RATIONING MACHINERY AS FREE FROM CUMBERSOME DETAILS AS POSSIBLE. IT WAS LEARNT TODAY

Under this "coupon rationing" the old ration cards will be eliminated and each person will be given an authorised coupon or presentation of which at one of 150 retail shops he will get his quota

A skeleton machinery has already started functioning under the newly appointed Deputy Controller of Distribution and it was stated that the Bombay Government's new cloth policy will be administered through an altogether changed procedure, eliminating the many-layered old set-up

It is learnt that the Government of India have permitted the provincial government to draw from the frozen mill stocks an "ad hoc" quota of 40,000 bales of cloth. The latter have appointed commission agents in Bombay and Ahmedabad to clear these stocks from mills and store them in godowns They will be kept on "government account" till November 1 when the revised textile policy begins to operate.

The 40,000 bales of cloth will be distributed to the public through the "coupon" system and at a per capita rate which is yet to be decided No communication has yet been received from New Delhi by the Bombay Government with regard to the latters' plea that Bombay's provincial quota should be on the basis of 24 yards per head in urban areas and 18 yards in the districts

A government source indicated that even if the final individual allocation fell short of the claim, the "ad hoc" quota of 40,000 bales, kept in government godowns, will be utilised to give a liberal allotment to consumers in the first quarter of the working of the "coupon" system.

Though the new machinery will be far different from the old one, it was pointed out that so far as the consumer is concerned he will not be able to get a yard more than his quota. This amounts to a complete return to cloth rationing in spite of the change in name and procedure.

The response of wholesale cloth dealers to the Government's tender offers, inviting them to act as distributing agents in producing areas, has been satisfactory and it is hoped the authorities will be able to make a selection in the next few days

'COSMOPOLITAN' BOMBAY

Khimj's Criticises 'Claim' Of Maharashtra

Mr. Bhavanji A. Khimji, vice-president of the Chamber referred to the Maharashtrians' claim to include Bombay in the province of Maharashtra yet to be formed. He emphasised that civic and cultural life of Bombay was essentially cosmopolitan in nature, and no single group could lay any claim over Bombay simply because a particular percentage of that city's population spoke the language of that particular province which claimed geographical continuity or linguistic affinity with it. The cosmopolitan character of Bombay was the result of a happy fusion of numerous groups of communities from all parts of India. All the political, economic and cultural features entitled Bombay to be constituted as a separate province directly linked with the Centre.

Referring to the work before the Linguistic Provincial Commission Mr. Khimji expressed the view that the demarcation of boundaries could not be undertaken purely on a linguistic basis, but due regard would have to be given to political, economic, geographical and cultural considerations. Absolute emphasis on the factor of language alone to a negation of the national and scientific lines on which such redrawing of provinces should proceed.

TRUMAN'S "FULL SUPPORT" TO NEAR EAST RELIEF PROGRAMME

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPA).—Secretary of State George C. Marshall said today that President Truman was giving his "full support" to the Near East Relief Programme.

Mediator Count Folke Bernadotte had requested a total of 2,500 tons of wheat, 100 of cannet meat, 50 tons of cheese, and 50 tons of butter, in addition to DDT.

State Department officials did not know when supplies will actually start moving.

Twenty tons of DDT is the total requested from the United States by Bernadotte. Food fills 10 per cent of his requests, but Marshall indicated that more may be purchased in future.

CANBERRA, Aug. 20, (U. P. I.): Australia will oppose any move by member nations to reduce the number of Directors of the International Monetary Fund when it meets in September this year, it was officially learned here today.

Aurabinda Bose Released

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21, (A. P. I.): Mr. Aurabinda Bose, President of the All-India Students' Congress, and a nephew of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, returned here last night after his release by the East Bengal Government.

Mr. Bose was arrested on July 16 at Chittagong under the East Bengal Security Ordinance and was subsequently taken to Comilla. He was released from the Comilla District Jail on August 19 and was served with an order of externment directing him to leave Eastern Pakistan within 24 hours and not to return.

ATHENS, Aug 20, (U. P. I.): Twelve guerillas sentenced to death by a court martial were executed in Athens this morning.

PRAJAMANDALS' ACTIVITIES

To Be Controlled By Congress Parliamentary Board

BARODA, August 20 (U.P.I.): All parliamentary activities of the Praja Mandals as also the policies and programme of the Praja Mandal Cabinet will be subject to the control and guidance of the Central Parliamentary Board of the Congress.

This clarification of the position vis-a-vis the parliamentary activities in the States has been made by Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, in a circular received here by the Baroda State Praja Mandal.

BANKIM CHANDRA'S

ANANDAMATH

"Life is a small thing which all can sacrifice."

—*Prologue.*

Translated into English by

Sree Aurobindo Ghosh.

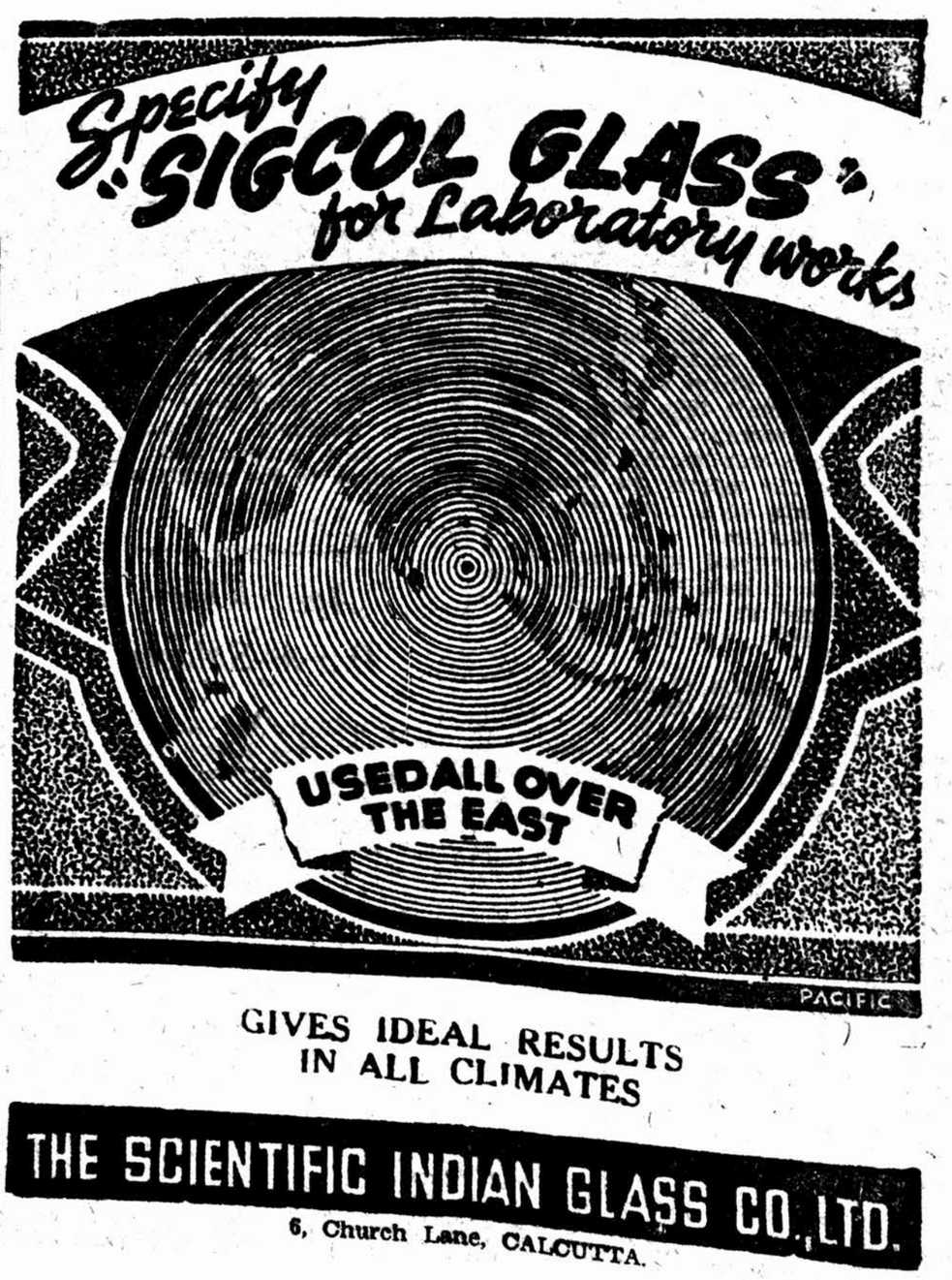
&

Sree Barindra Kumar Ghosh.

Rs. 3/-

BASUMATI

CALCUTTA—12.



GIVES IDEAL RESULTS IN ALL CLIMATES

THE SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.

6, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Depose The Nizam

MAHMUDABAD CALL TO DELHI

Danger In Failure To Act Now Stressed

LUCKNOW, August 21 (API): Maharajkumar Muhammad Amir Ali Khan of Mahmudabad today appealed to the India Government to depose the Nizam and to establish Responsible Government in Hyderabad State immediately

The Maharajkumar said: "The Nizam may choose to go to UNO to heaven, or to hell; but the Government of India should not remain mute spectators of the atrocities in the State. The defenceless population of Hyderabad, if not saved in time, may have strong grounds to make the Government of India answerable before the world bar. Without losing time any more it is now the duty of the Government of India to depose the Nizam immediately and to establish responsible Government in the State."

The Maharajkumar, who is also a member of the UP Socialist Party, added: "The Nizam's Government's decision to take their dispute with India to the United Nations is only a device to gain time As usual the disposal of the Hyderabad appeal to UNO will not be a speedy one. It may well go beyond November 29 when the Indo-Hyderabad Standstill agreement lapses. After that date the position of Hyderabad will be slightly different and who knows that Mr. Attlee's evasive reply during the Hyderabad debate in the Britain Parliament may take some concrete form disadvantageous to the Indian Union.

"It is obvious that according to the legal interpretation of the Charter, the appeal of Hyderabad should be summarily rejected The dispute has no international bearing Hyderabad did not observe August 15 as Independence Day because according to Mir Laik Ali, it was not an Independent State, Howsoever serious may be the Indo-Hyderabad differences, the Standstill Agreement has not yet lapsed and the Foreign Affairs of Hyderabad have been subordinated as a result of that Agreement. The Hyderabad stand is so foolish that all the Muslim countries of the world, including the instigating State of Pakistan, cannot for moment justify it."

Referring to the report that Syria was going to sponsor the Nizam's case at UNO the Mahahajkumar said that "before advocating an ostensibly weak claim" Syria had to see to its own internal affairs.

India Will Not Barter With National Prestige

FLOOR AND CEILING PRICES OF RAW COTTON

NEW DELHI, Aug. 21, (U. P. I.): The Government of India have decided to impose control on cotton prices. A Press Note issued today says:—

"In resolution No 90/14-Tex. 1/R dated 31st July, 1948, in which the Government of India announced their revised policy of textile control, it was stated that the question of control over the prices of Indian raw cotton would be considered shortly. The Government of India have now given very careful consideration to the matter in consultation with the Provincial and State Governments and all other interests concerned. They have decided that control should be imposed over the prices of Indian raw cotton.

"As before, control will primarily be exercised through the specification of floor and ceiling prices. For the 1948-49 crop transactions in respect of which will start almost immediately, the floor prices for Jarilla fine Cotton on 25/32" staple will be Rs. 495 and the ceiling price will be Rs 620 per candy of 784 lbs. nett. This will correspond to a floor of Rs. 475 and a ceiling of Rs. 600 for Jarilla fine of 3/4" staple. Prices for other staples and other varieties of cotton which will be on this basis are being announced separately through a "Gazette" notification

"Provinces and States have been asked to take the necessary measures to implement this decision."

India's Title-Deeds To Freedom In Peril!

NEW DELHI, Aug 21 (U.P.I.): "We should sooner get out of the U.N.O. than permit the fair name of India to be dragged into its cess pools of intrigue and power politics. We have learned a lesson with regard to South Africa, Kashmir and the Security Council itself. How long can India stomach romantic internationalism, which is sure to sound the death knell of our national freedom and security Either we attack and finish off the Razakars, or we will lose our title-deeds to freedom."

Thus observes Dr Lanka Sundaram a former member of the Indian Delegations to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, who has recently investigated the Hyderabad question on the Andhra borders, in a statement to the press.

ACCESSION TO PAKISTAN?

He adds: "Once again the sordid drama of power politics inside the United Nations is to be staged with reference to Hyderabad. Now that the Nizam claims that the Standstill Agreement is null and void, it is on the cards that he would "accede" on paper to Pakistan. If this is done, the vicious circle of diplomacy alternating with treachery, would have completed itself."

"The Prime Minister has demonstrated the treachery of the Nizam's agents in their dealings with India. He has also proved to the hilt that civil administration has collapsed in Hyderabad, where only goondas rule in the name of Islam. He has shown the futility of negotiations and promised "military operations" against the Razakars and yet, the country is waiting for some action on the part of the Government of India to secure the destruction of the Fascist forces inside Hyderabad, which threaten the security of India to a more certain extent than the operations now in full swing in Kashmir.

NOTIFY WORLD POWERS

"I had long ago requested the Prime Minister to notify World Powers that any assistance given to Hyderabad would be considered by us as an "unfriendly act". This has not been done, and once again we will find that not only dirty linen would be washed at Paris inside the Security Council and the General Assembly of the U. N. O. but that our promised offensive against the Razakars would become disintegrated by the dilatory and obstructionist tactics of interested World Powers."

ISLAMIC LAW AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

THE HAGUE, August 21 (Reuter): A plan to make a comparative study of social legislation under Islamic Law was approved by the International Bar Association's Conference which closed here today.

Urging the conference to adopt and encourage this study, a Special Committee said that the "flexibility and importance of Islamic Law" made it particularly necessary to study the impact of modern social progress in the Code of Islamic Law.

Swiss Arms Flown To Hyderabad In British Plane From France

LONDON, Aug. 21, (Reuter): Britain is inquiring in Paris into the circumstances in which a British made Lancaster aircraft flew recently from France to Hyderabad with a load of Swiss arms it was learned here today.

According to reports the plane appears to have been cleared by the French authorities.

A British official spokesman today denied that Britain was making "representations" to France and said that the matter was simply being investigated.

RAZAKARS BURN VILLAGES NEAR AJANTA CAVES

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 21. (U.P.I.): Eye-witness accounts of gruesome atrocities of arson, loot and murder perpetuated by the Razakars in villages near the famous Ajanta Caves in the Hyderabad State were related by a tourist returning here after visiting the Caves today.

"When we were wending our way to the Caves in the evening on August 15, the first anniversary of India's Independence" said the tourist "we found houses in the villages Paisakheda burning. The village lanes were littered with corpses of villagers. The village appeared to have been deserted by all except old persons We learnt from them that a band of Razakars raided the village the same morning leaving the trail of destruction and death behind."

He added: "During our travel we found the villages of Kankarala Mallegaon, Pimpri Jarandi and Walakheda burning. About 25 young Hindu women we learnt were forcibly married to Razakars Thousands of villagers—men, women and children—have taken to the jungle near by for shelter."

Aga Khan At Dar-es-Salaam

DAR-ES-SALAAM, August 21, (Reuter): The Aga Khan, accompanied by the Begum arrived here today by air from Zanzibar where they have been staying since the Aga Khan caught a chill during a four-day visit to Mombasa. The Aga Khan was attended by his British doctor who is remaining with him during his stay here. The doctor said the Aga Khan's illness—mainly the effects of a chill with a high temperature plus overwork in connection with public engagements—was not serious.

The Aga Khan is remaining here until August 25 to 26. He will not undertake any public engagements until Monday. The Begum is to carry out his engagements until he is fully recovered.

The Aga Khan is expected to return to Nairobi next week.

London Has No Information

LONDON, August 21, (Reuter): British war office said today that it knew nothing of reports published in India that the British Government was sending troops to Burma to protect British citizens and property. A Foreign Office spokesman denied that the Burmese Government had asked for British troops to be sent to Burma to meet the danger from rebel communist bands.

NO APPEAL TO INDIA

RANGOON, August 21, (Reuter): The Indian Embassy here today denied foreign press reports that the Burmese Government had or was likely to appeal to India for military assistance in suppressing insurrectionists.

It said these suggestions were "mischievous and were made with a view to creating misunderstanding and panic."

A Press Note added that the Indian community in Burma was "living peacefully."

ADARKAR WARNS TRADE PACT NATIONS

All Agreements Will Be Scrapped If South Africa Is Backed

SPIRITED STAND ON BOYCOTT

GENEVA, August 21, (Reuter): India has indicated that she may have to cancel trade concessions to all other countries if an attempt is made to force her to relax her boycott of South Africa, it was learned here today.

Mr. B. N. Adarkar, Deputy Economic Adviser to the Indian Government, at a meeting here yesterday of the 22 countries who signed the Geneva Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said that "it would be a pity if all the Trade Agreements concluded between India and the 21 other countries had to be scrapped because of difficulties with South Africa".

"All the benefits accruing from the Trade and Tariff Agreement are as nothing to the Indian Government when compared with the serious implications for India's national prestige of an attempt to force the Agreement into effect between India and South Africa", he said.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLICE FACE SOVIET TOMMYGUNS

Tension Across Berlin Border: Russian Raiders Drag Allied Policemen

BERLIN, August 21, (Reuter): British and American Military Police faced Russian tommyguns tonight across Berlin's border "no-mans-land" of the Potsdamer Platz.

The City square, noted black market centre and the scene for the past three days of East-West police clashes saw two more incidents today.

At dawn 5a.m. three Russian Military Police crossed into the British sector and arrested two Western Sector Policemen, one of whom managed to escape. The other was dragged into the Russian Sector.

Just over six hours later at 11-20 a.m. a number of Russians crossed into the American Sector near the Potsdamer Platz and pulled two western sector plain-clothes police into their Sector. One of the detectives was stabbed. The other was bit on the head with a rifle-butt during a short struggle.

Colonel William Babcock, American Deputy Commandant in Berlin tried at noon to contact his Soviet Opposite Number to demand the release of the plain-clothes men and four American Sector police who were arrested by the Russians yesterday. He was told that the Commandant Colonel Alexis Yelisarov. was "out of town for the weekend"

The later sequel of events was:

1 p.m. Russian soldier armed with tommyguns, were drawn up across the Potsdamer Platz. British and American military police reinforcements arrived on the scene. Black market dealings were at a standstill.

1-10 p.m.:— British authorities in an offical statement on the early morning arrests stated that the Russians had been asked to release the two British Sector policemen.

1-30 p.m.:— Major General E. D. Herbert, British Commandant, visited the Potsdamer Platz and ordered British military police to mark the sector boundary clearly with a painted line.

2 p.m.:— All American Military Police were alerted. British Military Police at the scene were reinforced. And Western German Police Headquarters announced that the police patrolling the area had been "greatly strengthened."

3-10 p.m.:— Russian Military Police chased two German photographers into the British Sector but retreated when the photographers approached British Military Police.

3-45 p.m.:— British Military Police began to paint the words "british sector" in yellow paint along the boundary. German workmen on British orders began to extend the traffic railings on the pavement edge in th British corner of the Potsdamer Platz.

5 p.m.:— Paul Markgraf Russian-appointed Berlin Police Chief, inspected Russian Sector Police on the Russian side of the Potsdamer Platz. British and American reporters who attempted to cross the square to interview him were chased back into the British Sector by Russian Military Police in jeeps.

The usual Potsdamer Platz blackmarketeers absent earlier today, were their pitches business late this evening hopping back into 5 p.m. three or four hundred of them were as usual buying and selling currency cigarettes and chocolate. Both Allied and German sources believed the Russian Sector police were planning another big raid on the black market tonight.

In the British corner of the Potsdamer Platz this afternoon while military policemen were painting white lines to show the Soviet-Russian jeep parked boundary a patch of the painters right across the in British territory with one wheel watched the painting but drove off before the white line reached their vehicle

According to the German News Agency D.P.D. Russian Sector police announced today that all but four of the 2,500 people arrested by them in black-market raids yesterday had now been released. The four still in custody were suspected of having stoned Russian Sector police it was stated.

American officials early today named three of the six Germans said to have been wounded in the Potsdamer Platz black-market raid by Soviet Sector Police on Thursday night. The names were released on orders from Colonel William Babcock, American Deputy commander —after Colonel Alexis Yelisarov had issued a statement to the Soviet-licensed German News Agency ADN, flatly denying that any people had been shot in the raid and calling the reports that they had been "inventions and provocations."

The Soviet Sector Police Headquarters announced this afternoon that in future operations against the black-market they would work in much closer co-operation with the Soviet Military Police."

Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg, Christian Democratic Deputy Mayor of Berlin the City official responsible for Police Affairs stated today: "The City Administration supports to the hilt any action by the police of any Sector against the black-market." He said he himself accompanied Russian Sector Police during one of their raids on black marketeers on the Potsdamer Platz yesterday. "Their action was exemplary, he said.

SPECIAL PROTOCOL

Mr. Adarkar was replying to a formal proposal by the South African Government that the meeting outlaw India's boycott by declaring invalid a Special Protocol to the Tariff Agreement under which countries may refuse concessions to other contracting parties in certain circumstances. This Protocol, drawn up at Havana, Cuba, six months after the original Agreement was signed in Geneva, stipulates that the Agreement shall not apply as between any two contracting States if:

(1) **The two contracting parties have not entered into tariff negotiations with each other, and**

(2) **Either of the contracting parties at the time either becomes a contracting party does not consent to such application.**

All the countries which signed the General Agreement, except South Africa and southern Rhodesia, have also signed this Protocol.

INTRICATE LEGAL ARGUMENT

Although no details have been revealed of the South African proposal to declare the Protocol invalid, it is understood that the South African case is based on an intricate legal argument. The South Africans claim that since the Protocol was drawn up six months after the Original Agreement and had not been signed by all the Contracting States, it cannot be legally binding. They consider that amendments to the Tariffs Agreement can be effected only with the unanimous consent of the countries which signed it.

It is further understood that the South African delegate, Dr. A. J. Norval, said his Government could never think of signing the Tariffs and Trade Agreement if it contained the Protocol in question.

INDIA'S STAND

Replying to the South African Proposal, Mr. Adarkar, said: "Like the South African Delegation, the Indian Delegation have also consulted the best legal opinion available in their country and have been advised that the validity of the Protocol is beyond question." He added that only two countries, India and Pakistan, had exercised the right of trade restriction conferred by the Protocol, both against South Africa.

He claimed that this right had not been frivolously or arbitrarily used, and pointed out that India herself had been the first to propose the Article in the General Agreement which guards against such frivolous use of the right to restrict trade.

"The present state of relations between India and South Africa has its roots in deep political circumstances and cannot be affected by any legalistic quibbling about the terms of the General Tariffs Agreement", Mr. Adarkar said.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CHOICE

He added that all this trouble would have been avoided if South Africa had not "disregarded the clear mandate given by the United Nations on the particular issue which is the cause of the dispute between South Africa and India."

The 22-Nation meeting today continued discussion of the dispute. No indication could be obtained of the action South Africa may take if her proposal is rejected.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN 'ENTENTE' FORMED AT ARMY CHIEFS' HUSH-HUSH CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (Reuter): Proposals for joint Canadian-American action in any future emergency are expected to be presented by Mr James Forrestal, United States Defence Secretary, at a Hush-Hush Conference of American War Chiefs this week end. well-informed sources said here today.

The War Chiefs—Joint Chiefs of Staff—are meeting Mr. Forrestal at Newport, Rhode Island, away from the pressure and interruption of official Washington.

Their talks began last night and are due to end tomorrow night.

Well informed sources predicted the new proposals would be contained in a report by Mr. Forrestal of his talks last week with the Canadian Defence Minister, Mr. Brooke Claxton, and the Canadian Cabinet.

The two countries were reliably reported to have agreed on plans for co-operation in their joint responsibility for the defence of the greater part of North America.

'Cease-Fire' Poser To Commission

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, August 21.

India Government's "cease-fire" reply was handed over to the U.N.O. Commission yesterday. According to lobby reports the reply seeks elucidation on a number of points. How will the Commission guarantee the withdrawal of troops by Pakistan and is tribal irregulars if India agreed to withdraw her troops? This is believed to be one of the questions asked.

India, it is reiterated, is already committed to a plebiscite. India yields to none in holding it under the most impartial conditions. The question, therefore, is whether the Commission would guarantee the holding of the plebiscite undeh conditions in which Pakistan had no direct or indirect influence.

Circles in close touch with the Commission believe that they hold that the plebiscite should be held on a regional basis.

COMMISSION MEETS

The A.P.I. adds:

The United Nations Kashmir Commission met for three hours this evening and adjourned to meet again tomorrow evening.

The Commission met this morning and for nearly three hours heard reports of the Advanced Party which recently visited the raiders' side of fighting in Kashmir. The report was presented by Harry Graeffe, Leader of the Advanced Party.

The Commission continued consideration of the situation created by the presentation to Government of India and Pakistan of 'cease-fire' proposals.

REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN TERROR

Mass exodus of Muslims from enemy-occupied areas to the Indian side of the fighting line is taking place in different fronts in Jammu and Kashmir, says an A.P.I. correspondent.

Tramping over thirty miles through difficult jungles, about three thousand Muslims from enemy-held Muzzafarbad trudged the high Pir Panjal Ridge and have reached the Indian side of the fighting line in Chakothi area three days ago.

Indian troops in this area are showing great concern for these starved refugees who are being fed, clothed and rendered medical aid by them. They have also voluntarily surrendered part of their food rations to feed the refugees.

The Kashmir Government have directed their Administrator at Uri to take over these refugees and arrangements are being made for their rehabilitation.

PAKISTAN ATROCITIES

Most of them in tatters, these refugees have made feeling references to the atrocities committed on them by Pakistan troops. Many of them bore visible evidences of the brutal and grievous injuries on their bodies. "Pakistan has looted us; we could no more withstand them", said one woman.

According to latest information reaching Srinagar, similar movements of Muslim refugees are taking place in other fronts also Recently about 500 refugees have been contacted by the Kashmir Government's Chief Civil Administrator in Rajouri. They are now being looked after by the Government.

BOMBED BY MISTAKE

NEW DELHI, August 21, (A.P.I.): On the night of August 19-20 R.I.A.F. bomber aircraft were ordered to attack enemy motor transport carrying supplies by night on the Domel-Uri and Bagh-Arja Roads to the enemy front line troops operating against the Indian Army in Kashmir, says a Defence Ministry "communique".

Owing to a change of weather and the accompanying increased clouds, the crew of an aircraft on these operations mistook their position and dropped two bombs of their load in error on motor vehicle lights now known to have been ten miles across the border and within Pakistan territory.

There is little change in the military situation in Jammu and Kashmir except for continued artillery duels and exchange of shell and mortar fire, says an official announcement tonight.

ABDULLAH MEETS CONGRESS PARTY

Sheikh Mohd Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, and Bakshi Gulam Mohd, Deputy Prime Minister, today addressed a general body meeting of the Congress Party held under the presidentship of India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. They are understood to have reviewed the present situation in Kashmir.

The meeting decided to appoint a Sub-Committee of the Party to provide amenities for the troops fighting in Kashmir.

INDIA AND PLEBISCITE

LONDON, August 21, (U.P.I.): A New Delhi report states that it was authoritatively learned today that the Government of India would be prepared to accept Kashmir Commission's "cease-fire" proposal provided the United Nations would agree to conduct, under its auspices, plebiscites in Jammu and Kashmir, on a regional basis so that each district may choose whether it preferred to join India or Pakistan.

Many persons here, however, doubt whether the report is quite correct as it is entirely contrary to the stand taken up Sheikh Abdullah and Pandit Nehru, during the past.

CITY'S NAUTICAL COLLEGE

Plans To Develop Indian Mercantile Marine

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, August 21.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of Central Legislature attached to the Department of Commerce will be held here on August 28 to approve Government's proposal for Shipping Corporations and for starting a Nautical College at Bombay. This college will start work on October 1. Commander Devis has been appointed its first Principal. The necessary staff has been recruited, including some from Great Britain. The plan is designed for speedy development of Indian Mercantile Marine.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21, (A. P. I.). In commemoration of 'Independence Day', the Nikhil Bharat Bangabhasha Prashar Samity has presented 200 Bengali books to the Delhi, Bombay and Benares Universities. The books are the free gifts of their authors and publishers.

Army Placed On War Footing

MALAYA PLANS TO COMBAT REBELS

Surprise Raid And Gun Battles

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 21 (Reuter): The Malaya authorities today announced the army was going on to a war footing for the news coverage of the Malaya fighting.

Army and Police will reorganise their public relations arrangements along the lines used by the Palestine police during the British Mandate in the Holy Land, the Malayan Federation Government Public Relations Department said.

Under a Defence Committee decision, after complaints of unofficial censorship, reporters will not be allowed to go with army forces on operations unless they are prepared to allow their despatches to be censored.

SURPRISE RAID

In today's fighting 400 British troops made a surprise raid on an insurgent Jungle Headquarters. 10 miles west of Kuala Lumpur, killing seven rebels and capturing three. British casualties were one killed and one wounded.

The battle began when British troops surprised and killed a rebel sentry in a foxhole Six more insurgents fell in the running battle which followed. After half an hour the rebels broke off the action.

Police shot two Chinese dead when an armed band 25 strong unsuccessfully attacked the Wan Lee Police Post near the village of Kanthan, 15 miles north of Ipoh.

In the Buka area near the Perak-Kedah frontier, police detrained about 30 people after seven Chinese were stabbed after an attack by a crowd of 200 Malays.

REGISTRATION TO CHECK "RED" INFLATION

The Malayan authorities will start a national registration scheme in the Northern States of Kedan and Perlis on August 25 to seal off possible communist penetration from Siam, it was learned tonight.

The scheme, initiated under the emergency powers to check terrorism in Malaya, will compel Chinese residents of the States to apply for registration cards at police stations, post offices, or from district officers in the more remote areas.

Immigration officers will be present at the principal centres to check applications

THAT MISSING DAKOTA

The British Dakota missing over northern Malaya since Thursday has been located a total wreck, the Royal Air Force announced here today.

There were no survivors of the British crew of four.

BAO DAI DELAYS TRIP TO PARIS

PARIS, August 21 (Reuter): Ex-Emperor Bao Dai, the former ruler of the Indo-Chinese States of Tonkin and Annam, who is at present in Geneva, has postponed until next Tuesday his visit to Paris because of the poor health of his wife, the ex-Empress Nam Phuong.

Bao Dai is expected to confer with M. Emile Bollaert, French High Commissioner of Indo-China, in Paris.

M. Bollaert's departure for Saigon has been delayed by this change of plans.

BIG BUSINESS AT STANDSTILL

SHANGHAI, August 21 (Reuter): Big business here was at a complete standstill today through confusion connected with the changeover to the new Gold Yuan Currency one of a series of measures designed to check China's steadily mounting inflation.

Both Government officials and top Executives of local business organisations said they hoped by Monday, when the banks reopen, to be able to run Shanghai's economic structure as a going concern with the minimum of confusion

The currency conversion begins with the issue of the first new Notes on Monday.

To secure centralised control and put into effect all the new decrees on currency and economic reform, the Government has divided China into three zones with Dr T. V Soong, Governor of Kwantung, in charge of the South, O. K. Yui Governor of the Central Bank, in charge of the Central Zone, and Chang Li-Sheng, Vice-Premier, in charge of the Northern Zone

MOSCOW, August 21. (UPI): The harvest in the new democracies now almost gathered, is exceeding the most optimistic hopes according to Moscow Radio.

Rajaji Visits His Alma Mater

SAYS HE HAS SETTLED DOWN IN A KIND OF PRISON CALLED GOVERNMENT HOUSE

BANGALORE, August 20 (API): Governor-General, Mr C. Rajagopalachari today paid a visit ti his alma mater—central college, Bangalore—and spent some time going round the premises. He met his old professor, 80-year old Vijayaraghavachari. and spent a few minutes in conversation with him.

Addressing the students later the Governor-General said that education given to girls was a much better investment than what they gave to boys. That which they gave to girls was potentially given to all children that would be born of them. Any educated girl was an educated mother, whereas educated boys were just educated boys. Whatever time the boys had or whatever education they had, they gave to some employer. to government or some department somewhere. whereas educated girls would become "principals" of the small school in their own homes. Therefore. barring those boys who took to the educational profession what they gave to the girls was a much better investment than what they gave boys

Mr. Rajagopalachari added that young men who had received education should make it their duty to devote a part of their time daily to their children. They were loyal and well behaved in offices. but when they came home they lose their temper and quarrel with everybody. This is wrong

"If you wish your education to bear fruit you must consider it a religious duty to bring your children relieving to some extent the labour of the school masters to whom you consign them. Don't send your children to school and entrust all the work to the teacher. You must also devote some time to them. It is only if you try to teach that you can learn at all"

Referring to his relations with the college, Mr. Gopalachari said:—Thns is a very good college and I am glad that I am serving the college by adding to its reputation by the artificial position that I have attained which has nothing to do with my education

If my education had really been sound, I should have been a professor somewhere. Instead, I have been a wanderer, and after many vicissitudes, I have settled down in a kind of prison called Government House in Delhi. None of my movements is my own; everything is dictated and regular"

C. R. On Language Problem

BANGALORE, August 20 (API): H.E. Mr. C. Rajgopalachari, Governor-General of India, laying the foundation stone of the Mysore Riyasat Hindi Prachar Samiti building at Jayanagar Residential Extension in the northern part of the city today said: "It is not merely Hindustani Prachaark, it is the foundation of a unity in India"

Stressing the importance of learning Hindi the Governor-General said: "If you have any interest in your children and if you are concerned about their future teach them Hindustani. India is a very large country and we have to moe from one part to another We have to understand and work among all kinds of people. For that we must have a good command over Hindustani language which is the popular All-India language'.

The people of the south. His Excellency continued, had an advantage over the people in the north. They did not have those troubles which the people in the north had. Even in the matter of language they quarreled over script and over Hindi and Urdu. The people of the south, not knowing either Hindi or Urdu were in a happy state and whatever they learnt was good Hindustani which was both Hindi and Urdu.

Concluding the Governor-General referred to the question of English language and said: "As a result of the last world war English had become the world language. We must not give up English because English people went away have you packed off the railway engines along with them? You keep the telegraphs and railways going. You keep the courts and English law going. Keep English language also going. It is more important'

'Don't Give Information'

U.S. Army To Warn Businessmen

WASHINGTON, August 21 (Reuter). The United States Army is to warn businessmen and industrial officials to be wary of requests for information from abroad. especially from Russian dominated areas

The warning. also going to civic bodies such as Chambers of Commerce and trade groups, quoted requests already received for telephone books. business directories, photographs and maps of state road and railways.

Some printed matter, they were told, could provide in par' basic intelligence of strategic importance to all potential enemies.

The Army said that many requests for information had come from Germans in the Russian-occupied zone particularly the Leipzig sector.

INDIAN AIR FORCE PLANE BOMBS MURREE?

Pakistan Makes Strong Representation

KARACHI, August 20 (API).—Pakistan has made "strong representations" to the Indian Government on the "alleged attack" by Royal Indian Air Force at West Punjab hill station of Murree just before midnight last night, it was announced here today.

An announcement from the Pakistan Defence Ministry tonight said: "An unidentified aircraft believed to belong to the Indian Union bombed Murree district (West Punjab) at 11.50 p.m. local time on August 19.

"In the first attack two bombs were dropped near a convent and a British cemetry at Pindi point In this attack no loss of life has been reported so far After dropping the bombs the aircraft attacked the vicinity with machinegun fire.

"In a subsequent attack reported to nave been made in the area six miles south-east of Murree, bombs were dropped again but details of damage and casualties have not yet been received.

"No Royal Pakistan Airforce aircraft were on the air at this time."

Another statement by the Pakistan Defence Ministry said. the fact that the planes machine-gunned the area "shows that it was all deliberate."

Karachi Spreads Rumour Of Riots In Delhi

KARACHI, Aug. 21, (UPI): Some of the local language newspapers have been publishing reports of riots in Delhi.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, in an interview said that he had not received any such information from Delhi and he was enquiring full particulars about the present position in Delhi to enable him to issue a statement on this subject

Referring to the evacuation of Hindus from Sind, Mr. Sri Prakasa said that two lakhs Hindus still remained in Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts and added that their present position in the interior of Sind was good

Don't Issue Permit To Them

KARACHI, Aug. 21, (UPI): The "United Press of India" learns that the Government of India has sent instructions to the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan not to issue permits to members of the Pakistan army who might desire to visit India, even temporarily on any private business

It is believed that this step has been taken in view of Pakistan army's reported complicity in Kashmir affairs and strained relations between India and Hyderabad State

Large-Scale Dacoity

RANGOON, Aug 21, (UPI): About 200 men armed with all kinds of weapons carried out a large-scale dacoity in West Kamayut on Monday last when about a dozen Indian houses were looted. The first house to be attacked was that of Mr. Nanjee, proprietor of a torch light battery company, where they made the biggest haul amounting to over a lakh of rupees They carried out on this raid for about four hours and fired in the air frequently to keep away the police.

This is the first large-scale dacoity in the Indian houses. Barring a few minor injuries to some of the Durwans in Mr. Nanjee's house, none was molested.

Threat To World Peace

Soviet Aid To Greek Guerilles

LAKE SUCCESS, August 20. (U. P. A.): Soviet bloc aid to the Greek guerillas is a continuing threat to world peace and the United Nations should maintain a constant watch to protect Greece's freedom. the United Nations Balkan Commission reported to-day.

In its report to the forthcoming General Assembly on its eight months of existence through June 16, 1948, the nine-nation group said Yugoslavia. Bulgaria and Albania were giving aid to the rebel Greek forces of General Markos.

It said: "As long as the present disturbed conditions along the northern frontiers of Greece continue, it is essential that the functions of exercising a balance with regard to relations between Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and Greece and of endeavouring to bring about a peaceful settlement of the existing tension and difficulties remain entrusted to an agency of the United Nations"

In a separate report. Australia. a member of the Soviet boycotted commission, suggested a "good offices commission" of three outstanding persons from smaller nations be set up for mediation and conciliation of the Balkan nations' differences.

The 36-page report declared that as long as Markos' forces get help from Greece's northern neighbours, "the threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece will exist and international peace and security in the Balkans will be endangered."

It said the three Slav neighbours had given Greek rebels war materials and other supplies and had permitted them on their territory "for tactical operations" and had supplied medical aid and "moral support" including broadcasting facilities.

The committee said however, it was convinced it would be possible to assist the three governments and Greece "to reach, in the interest of all, a peaceful settlement of their differences"

The committee is neaded by Australia's Colonel W. R. Hodgson and includes Britain, the United States, France, China, Brazil, Mexico, the Netherlands and Pakistan.

Mahatma's Message Only Hope

World Realising Truth, Says Kumarappa

LONDON, August 21 (UPI).—"There is an increasing realisation that Gandhiji's message is the real hope to the war-distraught world today", said Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary, Gandhi memorial Committee, giving his impression of his visit to London in an interview to the "United Press of India" prior to his departure for India. by air, yesterday.

Mr. Kumarappa, who attended the War-Resisters' International in London, on special invitation, said that he found people more and more developing peace consciousness Thinking people realised that war could be banished only by educating population to accept a change in the manner of life, as present western mode could not disperse with war. As this required vigorous programme of constructive work, it was proposed to raise suitable organizations in various countries to launch campaign for peace. In this connection, he said, a group of people was studying teachings of Gandhiji in regard to his programme for India, to see how far they could adapt the same principles, though not details and methodology, in their own countries, as they realised that Gandhiji's message was a real hope of the world today.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas. Judges and notables Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5 3 questions Rs. 2 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI Thyagaraya nagar. Madras-17

NETRA PRABHA
BEST SPECIFIC
REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF EYES
TRADE MARK D.No. 25050
NETRA PRABHA No.2
Available From:—
BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.
149 SHROFF BAZAR. BOMBAY 2.
MFGD. BY RAMDAS MOTILAL SHAH.

RADIANT HEALTH
FOR YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN
CASTOPHENE
When Children are out of sorts, there's nothing like a sweet tablet of Castophene to restore sparking eyes and rosy cheeks. For Castophene cleans all impurities from the system without forming a habit. It tastes as good as chocolate
At all Chemists.
CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., opp. Electric House, Bombay 1.

The MOUTHWASH per excellence
VADEMECUM
Rinse your mouth with Vademecum morning and night. Just two drops is enough in your tooth-water. Cleanses and freshens the mouth, disinfects teeth and gums, banishes 'bad breath' and tobacco odours.

By appointment to H. M. the King of Sweden
Universally commended by Dentists
Sole Agents: VULCAN TRADING CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI, LAHORE, RANGOON, MANDALAY, COLOMBO.

NERURKAR AND FERNANDES GO DOWN FIGHTING

Ullal Brothers Prevail In Rousing Encounter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

S. S. Nerurkar and Tolley Fernandes can well be proud of themselves, for their magnificent display in the men's doubles event in the C.C.I. Badminton Championships. Coming up against the Ullal Brothers on Saturday evening, they almost upset the top-seeded pair's apple-cart, the deciding game going over the extra points.

Defending as if their lives depended upon it. Nerurkar and Fernandes had the winners visitly rattled right from the start. The Ullal Brothers smashed for all they were worth but their best just won't good enough for their young opponents. Sending seemingly impossible returns over the net, the losers bagged the first game at 15-12. The Ullal Brothers came back into the fray with their tails up and aided by their opponents errors and some brilliant smashing on their own part, they levelled up matters, to let the fate of the issue depend upon the decider. Anant in spite of his age, gave a grand display, but Bala wasn't quite at his best. The decider saw the winners run into a 7-1 lead, but retrieving brilliantly Fernandes and Nerurkar crept up point by point to level up at 7-7 and go into the lead. Bala now came into his own, and with judicious drops and sizzling smashes, he caught up with the youngsters at 10 and continuing with the good work took the score to 14-11 in their favour. All now seemed over bar the shouting, especially as Fernandes struck a bad patch and made numerous mistakes at critical stages. But no! Youth wasn't to be beaten so easily. Nerurkar now took command of the situation, and doing most of the spadework and bringing his superb defence into play he caught up with the brothers at 14. But that was as far as he and Fernandes went. Fortune favours the brave, it's said but this didn't prove to be case today, as Nerurkar and Fernandes were deprived of a victory which they so richly deserved. The losers were given a tremendous ovation from the large crowd, whose hearts they had completely won over. Nerurkar, who only a few days back had covered himself with glory in the Inter-Collegiate Tournament once again gave a great display and proved that his recent success wasn't merely a flash in the pan. He ought to go a high, this youngster, he has the ability and keenness and above all, he is a sportsman in every sense of the word. Tolley Fernandes also deserves a word of praise and althought he gathered at the critical stage, he turned out a scintillating performance.

The following are the Results:

JUNIOR'S GIRLS SINGLES

Miss Betty Ballard beat Miss R. Meyers 11-0, 11-0; Miss A. Surveyor beat Miss K. Wankadiya 11-2, 7-11, 11-9; Miss M. Umrigar beat Miss Prem Paul 11-8, 11-6; Miss R. Vimadalal beat Miss Nirmal Pant 11-2, 11-4.

MEN'S SINGLES

Vijay Madgaokar beat B. P. Koppikar 15-2, 15-0; G. S. Kalyanpur beat O. Alves 15-5, 15-2; P. S. Nilkant beat D. B. Sidhwa 15-11, 15-9; E. M. Fernandes beat Cataldo Dias 5-15, 15-2, 15-7; K. M. Rangnekar beat A. V. Baakza 18-17, 15-5; C R. Sawant beat N. J. Antia 17-16, 13-15, 15-9; A. G. Kalyanpurkar beat Gregory Fernandes 12-15, 15-2, 15-1; Clarence De Soysa w.o. R. H. Dongre.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss S S. Phansalkar w.o Mrs. P. Athaide.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss S Moloobhoy and Miss L. Merchant beat Miss B. Saldhana and Miss B. Vakeel 13-18, 15-3, 15-7; Miss M. R. Chinoy and Mrs. G. Lewis beat Miss M. M. Jaykar and Miss M. J. Canteenwalla 15-5, 15-5.

MEN'S DOUBLES

A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal beat S. S. Nerurkar and T. Fernandes 12-15, 15-11, 17-14; M. N Desai and B. R. Agaskar beat O. Alves and D. S. Kumble 15-0, 15-9; Vijay Madgaokar and C. B Kalappa beat J. H. Shodhan and P. N. Khambatta 15-10, 15-8 Davinder Mohan and G. Lewis beat C. P. Merchant and G. S. Kalyanpur 15-7, 15-7; M. K. Bhopardikar and M. S. Patil beat D. R Gadgil and V. C. Dutta 15-5, 15-0.

MIXED DOUBLES

H. Ferreira and Miss B. Farias beat B. R. Agaskar and Miss M. M. Mehta 15-11, 15-6; M. S. Patil and Miss K. R. Shirodkar beat N. J Antia and Miss B. Vakeel 15-0; 15-10

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

COURT NO. I

4-00 P.M. Vimadalal vs Sharad Wasant. 4-20 P.M. P. B Mulgaokar vs. A. M. Parekh. 4-40 P.M M. N. Dossa vs M. C. Mashruwala. 5-00 P.M. S. D. Desai vs C. T. Shah 5-20 P.M. Miss B. Farias and Mrs. P Athaide vs Miss S. S. Phansalkar and Miss S. M. Bhatt. 5-40 P.M. Miss M. R. Chinoy vs Miss Kusum R Shirodkar. 6-00 P.M. B. P Koppikar and P. M. D. Thackersey vs L. R. Agaskar and V. C. Raikar. 6-20 P.M. H. R. Shah and N. J. Ruparel vs A G. Kalyanpurkar and R. S. Belthangdy. 6-40 P.M. G. Kroon and C. K. Menon vs G. Lewis and Devinder Mohan. 7-00 P.M. Miss S. S. Phansalkar and A. G. Kalyanpurkar vs B. P. Koppikar and Miss S. Vakeel. 7-20 P.M. S. S. Nerurkar and Miss Homai Dubash or V. Madgaokar and Mrs. P. Athaide vs Mrs. M. R. Rao and C. K. Menon. 7-40 P.M. Mr. G. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis vs M. N. Desai and Miss Jadhav or G. P. Shirke and Miss S. Nigudkar.

COURT NO. 2

4-00 P.M. N. V. Sanzgiri vs M. L. Apte. 4-20 P.M. Shashikant Parekh vs Ramesh K. Sattawala. 4-40 P.M. K. Narvekar vs V. M. Bhat. 5-00 P.M. M. A. Dossa vs M. G. Patgaukar. 5-20 P.M. Miss Moloobhoy and Miss L. M. Merchant vs Miss S F. Cooper and Miss B. Kapadia. 5-40 P.M. Miss P. D. Shroff and Mrs. R Guzdar vs Mrs. B. Marshall and Partner. 6-00 P.M. M. N. Desai and B. R. Agaskar vs P. S. Nilkant and G. J. Kirawant. 6-20 P.M. K. M. Rangnekar and D. G. Mugve vs R. A. Dongre and M. G. Mangalvedhekar. 6-40 P.M. A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal vs G. Fernandes and N. J. Antia. 7-00 P.M. M. S. Patil and Miss K. R. Sirodkar vs Bhoja V. Ullal and Partner. 7-20 P.M. C J. D'Souza and Ivy Vaz vs M. K. Bhopardikar and Miss Oak. 7-40 P.M. O. Ayves and Miss T. Vakeel vs A. V. Baakza and Mrs. Baakza.

KUKULJEVIC WINS TENNIS FINAL

SCARBOURGH, Aug. 21, (Reuter): F. Kukuljevic (India) won the Men's Singles Title of the North of England Tennis Championships here today defeating G. D. Ookley (Britain) 6-3, 6-4 in the final.

Dhun Mistri's Plucky Display In T. T. Singles

COOPER AND MRS. GAJENDDRASINGH AVENJE PREISE DEFEAT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A previous defeat was avenged this evening at the P. V. W. Gymkhana when in the quarter-finals of the Mixed Doubles of the Table Tennis Tournament, K. C. Cooper and Mrs. Meera Gajendrasingh turned the tables on J. Sidhwa and Miss Piroja Irani at whose hands they had suffered a defeat in the recently concluded St. Xavier's Table Tennis Tournament. The former pair left little doubt as to their superiority this evening and overwhelmed their former conquerers in three straight games. In another interesting Mixed Doubles encounter Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro beat a useful combination in N. B. Mistry and Mrs. Mani Bharucha in four games.

Perhaps the most interesting match so far in the Tournament was played today in the tie between Mrs. Meera Gajendrasingh and Miss Dhun Mistri the former player being seeded found her rival a thorn in her progress towards the bid for the championship honours Miss Mistri who usually plays a very different type of game in her practice than the one she turns up in actual tournament play. And for this she was regarded by the magnimicent fight she gave to her wellknown opponent Mis Mistri displayed good midgment in waiting for her opportunities and then utilising her strong and forceful forehand drives but found that her rival who has settled the claims of many offensive players in the past, pinned her down on her on the backhand and ulitimately forced her to commit errors. Miss Mistri's plucky display today was a fitting reward to her consistent and extremely useful attack.

There will be no matches tomorrow and on Monday. The tournament will be resumed on Tuesday when the semi-finals of all the three events will be decided.

The following are the results:

WOMENS' SINGLES (Quarter Finals)

Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat Miss G. Tarapore, 21-8-, 21-16, 21-16, Mrs. Mani Bharucha beat Miss Amina Joosab, 21-17, 24-22, 22-20, Mrs. Meera Gajendrasingh beat Miss Dhun Mistri, 19-21, 21-13, 21-18, 21-19, Miss Enid Bacarro beat Mrs Rachel Solomon. 21-11, 21-9, 21-7.

MIXED DOUBLES (Quarter Finals)

O. Dyer and Miss Enid Bacarro beat N. B. Mistri and Mrs. Mani Bharucha 21-14, 21-14, 15-21, 21-15, M. V. S. Vittal and Miss Rhoda Shroff beat K. B. Nagarkatti and Miss G. Tarapore, 21-12, 22-20, 21-15. K. S. Cooper and Mrs. Meera Gajendrasingh beat J. Sidhwa and Miss Piroja Irani, 21-17, 21-12, 21-17, H. M. Khanchand and Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat A. I. Jacob and Miss Dhun Mistri 21-12, 21-10, 21-13.

Mohun Bagan Annex I. F. A. Trophy For Second Successive Year

BHOWANIPORE BEATEN 2—1 IN REPLAY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21, (A.P.I.): Mohun Bagan won the replayed final of the I.F.A. Shield today by two goals to one and annexed the Trophy for the second year in succession by defeating Bhowanipore the local First Division League side, during extra time.

Mohun Bagan opened the game with plenty of zeal and thrus and soon had the measure of their opponents defence which withstood the early onslaughts in a shaky manner. Before Bhowanipore could settle down the winners went into the lead, with A.R.P. Rashid scoring a beautiful goal from close range with a right-footer from a combined rally (1-0). Bhowanipore now attacked 'en masse' Banerjee the Mohun Bagan Goalie, bringing off a couple of smart saves.

With play transferred to the other extremity, Banerjee was found reeling with pain. and for a while was off the ground.

Bhowanipore forwards, playing the short-pass type of game on a sticky turg were frequently outmanoeuvred by the more experienced Mohun Bagan defenders who looked masters of positional play. But Sinha, the Bhowanipore right extreme provided rare thrill in the game in that whenever he snapped a rolling one he spurted defying opposition and sending in inviting swingers that were however unavailing due to his marksmen being unable to keep up pace. Bhowanipore equalised through Amin leading in a smart goal from a flag kick by Sinha a few minutes before the interval (1-1).

In the second half Bhowanipore attacked more fiercely than their opponents. There was, however, no scoring and the teams came back after five minutes recess for an extra period

The first half of the extra proved abortive but, both goals had visits in turn. In the opening stages of the concluding half Mohun Bagan obtained their match-winner through Rashed their match-winner through Rashid scoring from a back-pass by D. Roy from the right extremity. Roy moved up quite smartly and elluded three Bhowanipore defenders to execute a neat pass for Rashid to score with sconsumate ease (2-1).

Nayar, D. Paul and Banerjee between them carried Mohun Bagan on and Ismail were the outstanding de- their shoulders while Amin Barua and Ismail were the outstanding defender for Bhowanipore.

Typical Cup-tie spirit pervaded the match and both teams displayed pluck and stamina, playing for two consecutive days on a slushy turf. Every player was in boots. This was incdentally Mohun Bagan's fourth consecutive appearance in the Final of the Tournament.

The Teams the same as yesterday's were:

MOHUN BAGAN: C. Banerjee. Dr. Kumar and D. Pal, A. Dey. Nayar and a Ghosh; D. Roy, Selim. Rashid. A Muzumdar and A Das Gupta.

BHOWANIPORE: Ismail; P. Barua and Latiff N Barua Amin and D. Guha; Tarique. N. Roy, R. Shina N. Bose and S. Das.

Brown Hits Up A Century Against Kent

AUSTRALIA 293 FOR 4

The following are the Teams:—

AUSTRALIA: Brown, Morris, Bradman, Harvey, Hamence, McCool, Loxton, Saggers, Ian Johnson, Lindwall, Bill Johnston.

KENT: L. Todd, A Fagg, L. Ames, H. Pawson, J. Davies, B. Valentine, T. Evans, P Hearn, E Crush, R. Dovey and F. Ridgway.

Bradman chose to bat after winning the toss. The lefthander Morris outpaced Brown as runmaker scoring well to leg off Ridgway. Most of the early cricket took place in light rain.

Handicapped by a wet ball, which they frequently dried on towels, the fast medium bowlers became expensive and when Morris drove Crush for three successive fours, Valentine made a change. The move succeeded for after Todd and Dovey had each bowled a maiden over Morris was smartly caught at the wicket off the fifth ball of Dovey's second over. He had hit seven boundaries in forty-three out of 64 in an hours attractive batting.

Dovey bowled his off breaks so accurately that five of his first seven overs were maidens. He subdued both Brown and Bradman, although runs still accrued from the other end.

Brown was nearly run out when Bradman stole a single, but the hundred went up for the loss of only one wicket in 95 minutes. Bradman took four off Crush with an one-drive and a pull, and at lunch Australia were 119 for one.

Hundreds of spectators were on the field when the players returned after lunch and the resumption was delayed a few minutes while police helped to clear the playing area.

When 39, Bradman was almost run out from Hearn's rapid return, scampering home by a fraction after a snatched single to mid on. With a hook off Todd—his third boundary—Brown completed 51 out of 140 in two hours 20 minutes. Bradman's 50 made out of 85 took one hundred minutes.

Bradman cracked sucessive short deliveries from A. Ridgway to the leg boundary, but Crush's first delivery with the new ball brought his downfall. The Australian Captain shaped to drive, and the ball flew high off the bat to Valentine at midoff. The stand produced 104

Brown quietly approached his century, while Harvey also scored steadily and at tea the Australians had scored 248 for two, with Brown still needing seven for his hundred.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET

Brown left after scoring 106 with ten fours out of 272. In the later stages he was overshadowed by young Harvey, whose attractive effort included nine boundaries, mostly to leg.

Harvey, like Bradman, helped Brown to add 104 and left with his middle stump knocked back after an attempted big hit off Ridgway.

The next half hour, during which Hamence failed to score, brought only three runs, Ridgway, Davies and Todd bowling an immaculate length.

Rain then caused a hold up of half an hour.

Play during the last half hour was so uneventful that precisely seven runs were added while Ridgway and Dovey bowled six maidens in eleven overs.

The attendance was 19,000.

Scoreboard

AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

Brown c Evans b Ridgway ..	106
Morris c Evans b Dovey	43
Bradman c Valentine b Crush	65
Harvey b Ridgway	60
Loxton not out	15
Hamence not out	1
Extras	3
Total (for 4 wickets)	293

Fall of Wickets: One for 64; Two for 168; Three for 272; Four for 283.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ridgway	32	8	101	
Crush	12	0	70	
Todd	13	3	29	
Dovey	41	11	74	
Davies	10	5	16	

INDIAN SOCCER TEAM'S SUCCESS

LONDON, August 21 (Reuter): India's Olympic Soccer Team scored a well deserved victory over the representative Isthmian League side by three goals to one at Ilford today. Isthmian League, one of the strongest amateur bodies in English Football, never approached India's clever footwork and passing and two international players Josephs and Groves were quite subdued by India's defence.

Dhanraj who led the India forwards played a sparkling game apart from scoring all three goals for his side Groves netting the League's point.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS
2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful match for a young bachelor. Salary Rs. 1,000|-. correspond with Lady Manager, Marriage Gazette, Barna Street, Saddar Bazar Delhi. 1028

SOCIAL

Introductions for friendship, matrimony, business and other 431 hobbies arranged by World's biggest social institute Globe Introduction league, 10-Taj Mart Agra, established 1935. Latest membership No. 17275 both ladies and gentlemen. Affiliated to the Spiritual Union Inc. U.S.A. Representatives in foreign countries. Attractive monthly Magazine with an international circulation free to all members. Specimen copy six annas postal stamps. Complete literature free.

(9384)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

For qualifying as professional Doctor apply atonce for necessary Degrees in Homoeopathy Biochemistry. Ayurvedic. Unani. Dentistry Optics with right to practice. — Registrar Vocational University Amritsar (9082)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Selling Agents in each city to sell our Washing soaps. Terms are very liberal. apply to the Managing Director, "Saraswati Vegetable Oil Mills" Ltd., 428. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

(9377)

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd 12. Chowringhee Square. Calcutta. a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 8472

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Competitive Examinations — Thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged edition of "A Manual of General Knowledge and Office Compendium" by Tripurari Saran of U.P. Secretariat is available. It contains innumerable subjects on general knowledge including precis and drafting and questions and answers of past examinations. Highly spoken of Pages 950. Price Rs. 10 T. S. Srivastava. 71. Molviganj. Lucknow

(9367)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Printers' roller-casting apparatus Gelotex melts and casts nice rollers: protects composition: simple and sturdy. 30 lbs. capacity Rs. 125 Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9 Dalal St., Fort. Bombay (9374)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

1. The Opening date of tender No. Sale/11 is extended to 16th Sept. 1948.

2. Firms dealing with conversion of non-ferrous metals are requested to submit alternative quotations for conversion of 165 tons Scrap as indicated in the Tender to class III Lead bronze N6-45.

(i) Conversion Charges per Cwt.

(ii) Quantity proposed to be delivered per month.

(iii) Quantity of Tin release required.

(iv) Equivalent quantity (i.e. 765 tons) of Converted metal to be supplied for the conversion charges.

(v) Alternatively the quantity of converted metal to be returned without any charge.

3. Tender sale|11 may be obtained from Controller of Stores. E.I. Railway. Calcutta

GENERAL MANAGER.

(1122)

TENDER NOTICE

IMPROVEMENT TO ROADS IN PORT BLAIR

THE OPENING DATE for the above tender fixed on the 25th instant is hereby extended to the 7TH SEPTR. 1948.

2. Your bill may please be sent to the Executive Engineer Calcutta Division No. II, P-21, Mission Road Extension as usual for payment.

(1135)

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

Today being Saturday the Local Stock Exchange remained closed. Tata Steel Defd. Shares were nominally quoted at Rs. 1612/8.

FLUCTUATIONS IN SEPTEMBER

Opening Rs. 577, 574, 576-8, 574, 577, 575, 581, 579, 582-8.
Close Rs. 581-8.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Cotton is 860 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, August 21.

The Local Bullion market was quietly steady today with moderate business passing There was scattered buying which tended higher prices owing to lack of offerings.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 176/4 and quickly advanced to Rs. 176/12 on increased buying and thereafter steadied at Rs 176/10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 177/2.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112/2 and advanced at Rs. 112/8. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 115/12 while Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76/12.

Later on there was brisk buying in silver which firmed up. Next settlement was quoted at a discount of Rs. 1/8. Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	177	10	0
Forward Silver	177	2	0
Ready Gold	116	0	0
Forward Gold	112	12	0

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	177	2
Silver Ready	177	8
Gold Forward	113	0
Gold Ready	116	8
Sovereign	76	8
EXPECTATION :		
Cotton Jarila Sept.	575	0

CUTCH HUNDI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Aug. 20.

Hundi Buying 310.
Hundi Selling 311.
Gold 112.
Silver 159.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 21.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 105, Ungarbled 90, Cocoanuts Raw 100, Dry 150, Cocoanut Oil 460, Copra Office 312/8, Dilpasand 320, Madrasnottam 325, Pepper Wynaad 1375, Country 1325, Dry Ginger Chernad 440, Ernad 425, Coffee Robusta 155, Timber Pali 50/60, Junglewood 30/35, Vellapine 45/50, Benteak 40/50, Teak 75/120, Mango 3/4, Teak 12/20, Rosewood 10/15.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 20.

U. S. price of foreign silver .. 72 3/4

LONDON BULLION

London, Aug. 20.

Silver Spot	44 1/2d.
Silver Forward	44 1/2d.
Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£8-12-3

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian and Pakistan cottons (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India during the month of April:—

(Excluding Pakistan)

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in the Dominion of India excluding Indian States and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States.)

(Expressed in terms of bales of 392

AUCTION SALES

GRAND GOVT. AUCTION of

Huge quantities of medical stores such as medicines, Instruments, Wool Cotton Bandage, Adhesive plaster, empty gas cylinders, Parchment paper etc. etc. to be held under orders of The Regional Commissioner Disposal, Kanpur, on 24th and 25th Aug. 1948 at 9 a.m. at SMS Depot Raipur C.P. & M.S Depot Raipur, C. P.

Further from:—

GOPI CHAND & SONS, Government Auctioneers, Thatheri Bazar, Benares.

(Telegrams "Brigo" Benares

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

After the close yesterday, the local cotton market developed bullish tone as a result of the reported speech of the president at the meeting and September option was privately quoted at Rs. 580.

The market opened somewhat quiet today at Rs. 578 and declined at Rs. 575 under scattered profittaking.

The market expects early announcement of the Government control measures and traders are awaiting the same.

Later on there was improved buying and September advanced at Rs. 583. At this level there was scattered selling. The highest rate to-day was Rs. 583 and the lowest was Rs. 574-8.

The cotton market will remain entirely closed on Monday for election purposes and final closing quotation at 2 p.m. was as under:—

I.C.C. September ..... Rs. 581 8 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

The Produce market was quietly steady to-day with limited business and quotations show small changes. There was scattered selling which resulted into small losses.

It is understood that the principal operations in the Castorseeds September delivery being here, a meeting will be held this afternoon to find out satisfactory solution for the existing contracts and commencing trading in new delivery

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Kandesh quality	33	0	0
Coromandal ready	32	8	0
Bold	32	0	0
December-January	29	7	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready 30	10	0	
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	27	2	0
September	27	10	0
November-December	27	14	0
OILS:—			
Groundnut ready receipt	19	0	0
Groundnut September	18	12	0
Groundnut October ..	18	9	0
Groundnut November	17	12	0
Groundnut December ..	17	7	0
Linseed Oil	18	6	0
Castorseed First Pressing	18	8	0
Castorseed Commercial Quality	16	8	0

London Money Market

LONDON, August 21, (Reuter): It has been a very comfortable week in London's Money Market. Milk marketing board payments together with Government dividend disbursements flooded the market with funds, short term accommodation was arranged with ease. Payments for new Treasury Bills had been kept to the minimum in view of the fact that it was known that the maturities would be small during the earlier part of the week.

Market houses found bankers ready lenders and keen buyers of September-October Bills. The turnover in discounts, however, was moderate.

The Bonk of England return revealed that reflux of notes in circulation continues. Nearly 15,000,000 Sterling were returned to the Bank during the week. The contraction is slightly in excess of the contraction for the corresponding period last year. Bankers balances rose by nearly 17,000,000 Sterling.

Applications for 170,000,000 Sterling Treasury Bills totalled 272,675,000 Sterling of which 170,000,000 Sterling was allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings 1.87 pence per cent. Next week 170,000,000 Sterling Treasury Bills offered and treasury deposit receipts nil.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

LONDON, Aug 20

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	77
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-5/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	114
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	121
National Bank of India	34-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5.021.

BROADENING INQUIRY FOR BAGGING MATERIALS

NEW, YORK, Aug. 20 (UPA): Broadening inquiry for bagging materials highlighted an otherwise quiet situation in the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today.

Sellers adopted a stronger attitude on prices.

Brokers said the expansion of harvesting plus indications that inventories will be whittled down during the several months' lull acted to change the market sentiment.

In cotton sheetings, some big producers were reported to be sold up through the rest of the year.

New York Cotton Market

Futures Decline 11 To 13 Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

After a quiet featureless opening prices steadied on modest mill buying of nearbys and continued small volume of hedges reflecting loan influences. The relative firmness of October 1949 delivery was attributed to covering and technical considerations.

Business later dwindled and idle conditions ensued pending fresh developments. Prices drifted under scattered liquidation and some hedges with demand confined principally to scale down nature.

The general effects of large crop prospects continue the chief governing influence. On the otherhand October and December 1949 deliverious held independently firm reflecting vague reports that the administration is considering reimposition of production controls on next year's crop. The market closed barely steady. Sales are estimated at 125,000 bales.

October opened at 31.03 and after improving at 31.09 declined at 30.92. The market closed at a decline of 11 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 16 points lower at 31.92 C. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

October	30.92—11
October Highest	30.92—11
October Lowest	30.91—11
December	31.00—11
March	30.97—13
May	30.76—
July	29.61—13
Middling Spot	31.92—16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

October	30.92—09
December	30.96 -12
March	30.95--09
May	30.72—19
Middling Spot	30.90--15

Chicago Wheat Displays Steadiness

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.

Renewed weakness of nearby maize deliveries featured early dealings reflecting freer offerings from country. The continued softness of the cash market and favourable weather conditions throughout the belt were an additional deterrent to buying interest. Wheat, however, displayed steadiness on light mill buying and short covering with the latter influenced by the strength in Kansas city.

CHICAGO WHEAT

September	2.21-5/8
December	2.25
May	2.20
July	1.99-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Aug. 20.

T. T. London On :

	SELLING	BUYING
New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich	17.34	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to	14.50

BIG AUSTRALIAN WHEAT SALE TO INDIA

CANBERRA, Aug 20 (UPA): Australia has agreed to sell India 3,750,000 more bushels of wheat from the 1947-48 harvest at 18|6 per bushel, according to the Daily Telegraph.

This is in addition to the sale of 25,000,000 bushels from the same crop which Australia agreed to last December.

The extra sale will bring the total India will pay for wheat from last season's crop up to £26,593,750—an increase of £3,468,750.

When India and Australia signed the original contract last December, Australia undertook to increase the quantity later if possible.

The contract stipulated that the price would continue to be 18|6 a bushel for wheat from last season's crop.

On July 20th, the world export parity had fallen to 17|- per bushel.

The Government guarantees the home consumption price in Australia at 6|3 a bushel but the actual price wheatgrowers receive is much more because of high prices overseas

Britain is paying 17|- a bushel for wheat she is receiving from the 1947-48 crop

Drop In Ahmedabad Cloth Prices

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20: There has been complete lull in cloth market for the last few days.

As the October 31 is approaching, nearer, cloth dealers who have good stock on hand are clearing their stocks at reduced prices.

PRINCE OF RAMGARH'S NARROW VICTORY OVER BALAM

Damodar Astride Three Winners

FIVE HORSES IN FILLIES TRIAL INVOLVED IN AN ACCIDENT

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, August 21.

Five jockeys, Davis, Kheem Singh, Dar, Purtu Singh and B. Khalil fell from their respective mounts late in the evening in the Fillies trial but fortunately all of them got off with shaking.

The exchange was slightly in favourof the Bookies.

The trials for colts and fillies occasioned thrills. In the colts trial Prince of Ramgarh and Balam, both under the whip, fought a remarkable duel and the champion Prince passed the post only a head in front of Balam while Spring Chicken was an excellent third. The group accident in the home-stretch gave shocks to observers in the Fillies trial. Arowhena lying handy behind leader Laila moved very strongly close home and scored by 1-1/2 lengths.

Mrs. Justice's Coup d'etat scored comfortably in the rich criterion from Baroda-owned. Laxmi Vilas. Sireon, winners bracket companion who was trailing the field till the home-stretch put a devastating run when placing a close third. I am quite confident of seeing him pick the race when next saddled. Gwalior—owned Jaiwant was in the fighting for five furlongs but the winner outpaced him after the first furlong. Jaiwant, badly blowing at the end occupied the unremunerative place on board.

Jockey Damodar who rides exceptionally well of late, steered home three winners Stylish Lady, Dragon Seed and Arowhena in the day. His first winner Stylish Lady was completely out of the race early on but in the straight Damodar came round the shortest way on rails to win as he liked. This one is definitely in great form at the moment and on the merit of this sensational run, she must win again when sent out.

The following are the results:—

THE GWALIOR PLATE (Div. II) Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.
Maharani Chimmabai's STYLISH LADY 8-11 Damodar 1
M...raja of Gwalior's DAMYANTI 8-4 Kasbekar 2
Sr...ant Yeshwantrao P. Ghatge ...d Prince Jaysinh's COEUR ...s 8-6 Auroinda 3
M...awood...hai Esoufally's MR. O. K. 8-4 Pursnottam 4
Not run: Lady Cleopatra, Banshee.
Won by 1 1/4 length Shd., 4 1/2 lengths
Time: 2 mins. 3 secs.
Tote Paid: Win Rs. 56, Places Rs. 20...and 42.
W...ner trained by A. E. Johnson.
...SHRIGODHA PLATE—Dista...Mile. 1 Furlong.
M... M Modi's DRAGON SEED ...Damodar 1
M... Chandulal J Shah and M. ...Ahmedbhoy RIM JHIM 8-5 K...eemsingh 2
M... and Mrs. F D. Wadia's M...AKEH 8-11 Uttamsingh .. 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's MAID OF HONOUR 7 8 Dasrathsingh 4
Not run: Jane Jigar Once Again.
Won by 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 length, 2 lengths
Time: 2 mins. 15-5 secs.
Tote Paid: Win Rs. 59, Places Rs. 12, 11 and 13.
Winner trained by Ghista.
THE GHORPUR PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.
Mr. B. A. Inglet's BLUE LOTUS 8-11 Argade 1
Mr. A. S Motabhoy's MAJESTIC 7-12 Tasi 2
Mr. Moti Lall Shroff's SWEETEST DESIRE 7-3 J. Bhosle 3
Mr. R. T Wandekar's AJINKYA TARA II 8-7 B. Khade 4
Not run: Home Spun.
Won by 4 lengths, 3 1/4 lengths, 8 lengths
Time: 2 mins. 8 1-5 secs.
Tote Paid: Win Rs. 27, Places Rs. 15, 38 and 21.
Winner trained by O. Randall.
THE COLTS TRIAL—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PRINCE OF RAMGARH 9-2 S. Chavan 1
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's BAALAM 9-0 Kheemsingh 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's SPRING CHICKEN 8-11 Davis 3
Mr. T. A Husein's RASHTRAPATI 8-11 Cunningham 4
Not run: Khundil, Dhun, Little John.
Won by Hd., 2 1/2 lengths, 5 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 18 2-5 secs.
Tote Paid: Win Rs 14, Places Rs. 11, 11 and 11.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.
THE CRITERION—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mrs. Justice's COUP D'ETAT 8-5 Mitchell 1
Maharani Seeta Devi's LAXMI VILAS 9-2, R. Khalil 2
Mrs. Justice's SIREON 8-12 Russell 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's JAIWANT 8-11 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Deepak Mahal.
Won by 1 1/2 length, Shd., 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 18 1-5 secs.
Tote Paid: Win Rs. 25, Places Rs. 17, 30 and 35.
Winner trained by F. Malone.
THE GWALIOR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's GOLDEN HORN 8-3 Antoo 1
M/s. F. Piscionieri and Husein G. Khairaz's ARIEL MAIL 8-11 Cunningham 2
Mr. Diamond's FREEWILL 8-11 Jagdish 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's MAGNOLIA 8-3 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Game Bid, Chin Up.
Won by 1 1/2 length, 4 lengths 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 1 2-5 secs.
Tote Paid: Win Rs. 159, Places Rs. 52, 56 and 29.
Winner trained by A. A. L. J. Talib.
THE FILLIES TRIAL—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. A. J Moshi's AROWHENA 9-0 Damodar 1
Mr. Hoosein G. Khairaz, Dr. A. Karmally and Lt.-Col. N. D. Gandhy's LAILA 8-11 McQuade 2
M/s. S. Zito and E. S. Raymond's MIRELLA 8-11 Duncombe ... 3
The Rani of Jasdan's SWEET MARYLA 8-11 Amir. A. 4
Not run: Vie On
Won by 1 1/4 length, 3½ lengths, 5 lengths
Time: 1 min. 19 2-5 secs.
Tote Paid: Win Rs. 39, Places Rs. 20, 33 and 40.
Winner trained by A. Abbas.
THE SIRUR PLATE—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.
Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's BASHIR 9-2 Purshottam 1
Mr. T. A. Huseins PROSPERO 9-1 Cunningham 2
Lady Sakina Chinoy's SHAMMA 8-6 B. Khade 3
M/s. A. G. Rangila and M. H. Alimahomed's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-5 Damodar 4
Not run: Nicotine, Star in a Million, Taslroon, Ginger Lady, Oormilla.
Tote Paid: Win Rs 35, Places Rs. 16, 16 and 29.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.

INDIAN CYCLISTS FARE BADLY

VALKENBURG (HOLLAND), Aug. 21, (Reuter): The 1948 World Cycling Championships opened here this morning in Brilliant sunshine with the start of the Amateur Road Race in which Indian riders were entered.

Big crowds lined the course which the 96 competitors had to lap 18 times for a distance of 185 kilometres (about 115 miles).

The Riders were still bunched after the completion of three laps. The first circuit which was 1,600 metres (about one mile) longer than the remaining 17 laps of 10.2 kilometres (about six and one-third miles) was covered in 20 minutes 23.2 seconds and the second in 16 minutes 23.5 seconds.

At this stage two Indian riders A. Havewalla and E. Mistry had retired.

The race was won by Harry Snell (Sweden) who completed the distance in five hours 16 minutes 22-1 seconds to beat L. Lerno (Belgium) by nearly two minutes.

None of the competitors from India managed to get among the 31 finishers who were placed by the Officials who gave times for only the first five to cross the winning line.

Lerno returned a time of five hours 18 minutes 10.4 seconds followed by O. Van Lund (Sweden) five hours 18 minutes 10.8 seconds. W. Van Est (Holland) five hours 18 minutes 12.3 seconds and S. Pedromi (Italy) five hours 20 minutes 3.5 seconds.

MR. SCHMIDT BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

Continued From Page 9

mander of a German town who succeeds in establishing normal relations while his friend, an American Colonel, Military Commander of the neighbouring town, is hampered by the sinister intrigues of monopolist capitalists in Washington. In the first scene, when Kusmin comes on stage, the city has just surendered and the Russian orders his adjutant to set up soup kitchens at every street corner to feed the starving German children. At the performance I witnessed, the public roared with laughter—and for several minutes—at this point.

Another point of unintentional humour is, later on in the play, when Kusmin tells his American friend that he has his hands full supplying food cards to the many Germans who are fleeing from the American into the Russian Zone. Needless to say, you cannot tell the population of towns where everybody is suffering from hunger because the Russians take so much food away that they are feeding starving children nor can you convince people who constantly ponder possibilities of escape into the U.S. or British-occupied zones that the inhabitants of these western areas are fleeing in the opposite direction.

"Lower Depths"

I also saw part of a performance of Maxim Gorki's "Lower Depths," a play written some 50 years ago dealing with drunkards, criminals and paupers. A woman behind me whispered to her husband: "Well, didn't I tell you that the Bolsheviks do nothing but get drunk!"

A well-known orchestra conductor told me that he would never dare offer an all-Russian program to his red-zone German audience. "It is silly, but people wouldn't come," he said. "If I want to play Tschaikowsky, I have to start with Beethoven and end with Brahms, or else they'll stay away."

Russian political propaganda, too, is a complete failure. People everywhere constantly see parallels between red methods and the methods of the Nazis. The propaganda for the Volksbegehren (People's Referendum), for instance, was carried out in the manner Goebbels used to win Nazi "elections." Taxi driver told me: "If you don't sign, they take you to Moscow or Siberia."

Everybody feels that the Russians keep a painstaking account of all those who don't sign the Volksbegehren. During a recent theatrical performance in Gera, an actor made a speech for the Volksbegehren. A man sitting in the second balcony shouted: "Keep politics out of the theatre!" A few minutes later he was dragged away by Russian soldiers and has not been seen since.

The Soviet campaign against the Marshall Plan has convinced nobody. Only since the disappointing results of the London Conference have a few people signed the Volkesbegehran of their own free will and as a deliberate demonstration against the western powers

The manager of a smal plant told me: "We have nothing against the Russians We are just against being occupied.

A schoolteacher thought that "western propaganda is exaggerating what the Russians do in the east. It is not true that we don't dare leave our homes Russians behave quite decently these days Of course, certain things have happened in the past: but that is all forgotten."

The Russians are reproached by the Germans with taking away most of the food; in this connection the story makes the round of a truckload full of Marmalade which the Soviet Military Government in Berlin-Karlshorst had ordered A curious driver opened one of the large containers and then the others, too they were all full of butter

If Russians move into an apartment of yours, you may as well kiss your furniture good-bye, people believe. Within a week or two they have ruined everything. Germans also resent the Russians reserving one whole railroad car for the few red army soldiers who travel in every overcrowded train and then often boarding other coaches and throwing out their Gesrman passengers.

"Three years after the war we don't even know what we have to pay them" a salesman told me. "And this after they have taken away everything they can carry." In a streetcar I heard older people complaining that it had been better under the Kaiser. When someone protested that it was all Mitler's fault, he was answered, "But Hitler died three years ago and it had become much worse since."

People also resent the changing of so many street names. There are Lenin and Stalin streets everywhere and dozens of roads and public squares are named after German socialists long dead now and known only to students of history

"Decent" Fellows

Occasionally you find Germans who will tell you that some of the Russians are "very decent," There can be little doubt that this is so and to a much larger extent than they are given credit for Though I have been behind the Iron Curtain for only a short while, I have witnessed a number of cases myself where Russian soldiers shared their food with German civilians. Also, they are obviously and sincerely interested in talking to the Germans—much more so, in fact, than American or British officers and soldiers

Most every Russian stationed in Germany today speaks at least a few words of German. Many of them want to stay on indefinitely because thy like Germany better than wherever they come from. I have heard many stories—though I had no way of checking them—of Russians who, when confronted with the necessity of returning home, changed into civilian clothes and disappeared

Incidentally, you see relatively few Russians in the street You never see a tank or a motorized car Whenever Russians appear, they do it almost invariably in covered wagons drawn by horses.

It is said that Military Government keeps the soldiers and the officers off the street and in the barracks which are usually situated outside the big cities. In any case, there are not as many Russian soldiers in eastern Germany as is rumoured. To give an example: they say that 30,000 Red troops are stationed in Weimar, a city of perhaps 80,000 inhabitants. Yet I spent one entire morning roaming the streets of Weimar and counted but 92 soldiers most of them at the railroad station.

At regular intervals, rumours spread that the Russians are about to leave Then people are happy for a day or two until the rumour dies Since Thuringia was evacuated by the Americans at the time the Americans and British moved into Berlin, people in Thuringia believe they have been exchanged for Berlin and many harbour the illusion that if and when the western powers leave Berlin they may get Thuringia back.

It is no exaggeration to say that, except for the head man of the SED Unity Party, there is nobody in Russian-occupied Germany who would not be glad to see the Russians leave today rather than tomorrow

(To Be Continued)

BOMBAY DISTRICT GAZETTEER

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee, wtih the Chief Secretary to Government as Chairman and the Historical Archivist as Secretary, to settle the general lines on which the scheme of revision of the Bombay District Gazetteers should be undertaken. The work of revision of the columes after over 50 years is a very big involving the collection of considerable statistical data as also other information of historical and cultural value in every district.

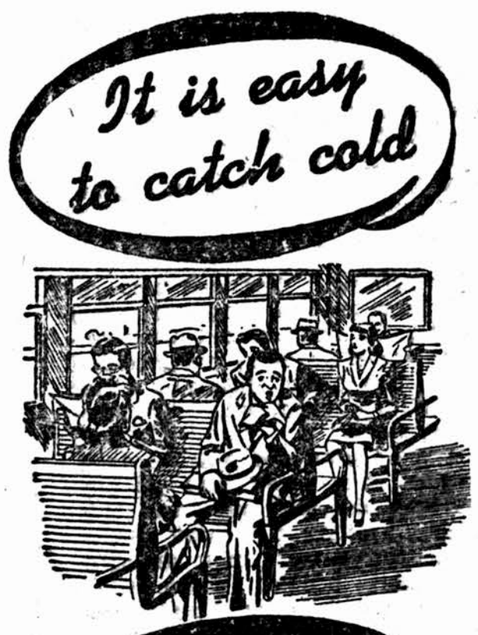
The other members of the Committee are the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University Prof. C. N. Vakil (Bombay), Dr. S. M Katre (Poona), Prof. G. S. Bhurye (Bombay), Mr. Rasiklal Parekh (Ahmedabad), Principal S. C. Nandimath (Bagalkot), Mr. S. R Tikekar (Bombay) and the Director of Archives, Government of Bombay.

Ceylon Citizenship Bill Passes Third Reading

COLOMBO, August 20, (Reuter): The third reading of the Ceylon Citizenship Bill was passed without being pressed to a division when the House of Representatives resumed its session after lunch.

During the committee stage, a number of amendments moved by the opposition groups were rejected

These included an amenament moved by Mr. Peiter Keuneman (Communist Party) seeking to insert the words "persons ordinarily resident in Ceylon and claiming Ceylon citizenship by descent shall until the contrary is proved be deemed to have acquired the status of citizenship of Ceylon by descent" It was rejected by forty-four votes to thirty-two.



The danger of contracting a cold always lurks in large crowds of people.

At the first sign of a cold, use Mistol without delay.

A few drops of Mistol in each nostril bring blessed relief. Soothing Mistol clears up the inflammation and removes the congestion, thus enabling you to breathe freely once more.

Mistol
FOR NASAL HYGIENE

FREE

To regain lost vigour and vitality just send annas 6 in stamps to get free a copy of very interesting and valuable Guide Book (111) Pages

KAVIRAJ (Dr.) KHAZAN CHAND B. A.
Famous Specialist and Gold medalist
Hauz Kazi Delhi (India)

WASHED WITH
501 SOAP
THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD.

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

RAJA MAHARAJ SINGH'S EXHORTATION—NEED FOR GOVERNMENT SUPPORT—COMPOSITE STADIUM—FINANCIAL ASPECT—DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES—GOVERNMENT'S DUTY—ZONAL PENTANGULAR—FIELDING COMPETITION—ENGLAND ROUTED AGAIN—DEVASTATING BOWLING AND COURAGEOUS BATTING—ALL-ROUND SUPERIORITY

Delivering the Convocation address of our University Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay said, "Throughout my long life I have been extremely fond of games. Indeed I still play some of them. The Province of Bombay has produced men and women who have excelled in various games, but much remained to be done. When are we going to produce a Bradman? When with our large population shall we win a fair number of events in the Olympic Games? Our hopes are in the rising generation. I trust, therefore that Universities and Colleges will always encourage the promotion of games and physical education"

NEED FOR GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

I hope this is good advice has gone home to all concerned—the University and College authorities and the students alike. India has the material and talents enough to produce the world's best in every field. Hasn't she produced a Ranji and a Duleep in the Cricket field, a Dhyan Chand and a Cyriaco in Hockey, the Bhaduri brothers and Gosthe Paul in soccer, Rao Raja Hanwat Singh in Polo and Gama in wrestling—to illumine the different branches of world sport.

She is capable of doing much more. Only Government support and encouragement are necessary. In the past we had very little of them, and the reason is obvious. But there is no excuse now. We must have plenty of them in future. Then sport is bound to improve.

COMPOSITE STADIUM

As nothing seemed to have come out of the B.P.O.A move to build a composite stadium at the Lloyd Recreation ground the W.I.F.A. made a move to join hands with the B.P.H.A. to use the Cooperage jointly. And they came to an understanding between themselves. Then they approached the Health and P.W.D. Minister, Dr M. D. D Gilder, for necessary sanction.

But the Minister told them that he was waiting to hear the result of the previous Conference and he would like to settle this question of allocation of grounds to the various sporting associations needing same once for all. So he asked them to hurry up.

FINANCIAL ASPECT

The W.I.F.A. called a Conference of these sporting bodies at the Cooperage last week. It transpired that a plan for the composite stadium had been already prepared and submitted to the Government. But the Associations concerned seemed to know nothing about it! Still more important was the question of finance. Who was to pay for it? And how was it going to be maintained?

The meeting was of the opinion that the B.P.O.A. is not in a position to shoulder either of these heavy responsibilities. They asked the W.I.F.A. and the B.P.H.A. to take over the burdens of the Cooperage and the Reclamation grounds respectively on themselves for the benefit of all of them.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

According to the present plan, football and athletics will be accommodated at the Cooperage. And hockey, cycling, boxing, lawn tennis, badminton, table tennis, aquatics and Indian games like hu-tu-tu will find their abode at the Reclamation. Of course football, hockey and athletics will be staged at both places according to their convenience.

For the Cooperage there is not much difficulty as the W.I.F.A. is in a position to maintain it as hitherto. The main difficulty is about the Reclamation. Taking for granted that the Government will allocate the ground asked for, the question is who is to pay for the construction of the stadium. It was suggested that each association should undertake to build on their own portion of the ground according to their own requirements. Those who cannot afford to do so must depend on the B.P.H.A. to help them as best as they can.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Now these recommendations have gone to the various associations concerned for their final approval. Immediately on their acceptance of the scheme, the Government will be approached to accord their sanction to it. It is hoped that the rent for the ground will be nominal, as the majority of the associations are not in a position to pay a big sum annually. They are practically living from hand to mouth. That does not surely mean that they should not have a ground of their own. They are all out to promote sport in their respective sphere. They deserve to be helped and encouraged. It is the duty of the Government to do so. I hope they will not be found wanting.

ZONAL PENTANGULAR

The Zonal Pentangular, which was inaugurated by the W.I.F.A. last year and which proved a great success will be staged at the Cooperage in the first week of September. The teams are Maharashtra, Karnatak, Goa, South India and the Rest. Five Selection Committees have been appointed to choose suitable players hailing from the respective parts of the country.

At present the choice is restricted to Bombay and Poona only. But a time will come when the field of selection may be widened to the whole of India. In any case it ought to give a fillip to all the areas in our own province.

A new vista—by the entry of India in the Olympic Games—has been opened before our Soccer enthusiasts. It is up to them to take the fullest advantage of the opportunities placed in their way.

FIELDING COMPETITION

The Cricket Club of India has hit on an excellent idea of holding a cricket fielding competition at the Stadium from November 17 to 19. The competition will be divided into three parts, namely, slip fielding, middle fielding and out fielding. And the basis will be on running, stopping the ball, pick-up and throw, and accuracy of catching and throwing. The judges will be Bahadur Kapadia, Homi Vajifdar and Vijay Merchant.

Entries will be restricted to 15 teams only, two for each of the items from the C.C.I., the Gymkhanas and other bodies. This ought to improve our standard of fielding at a rapid pace.

ENGLAND ROUTED AGAIN

The fifth and final Test between Australia and England at the Kennington Oval ended in a complete rout of the home team. An innings and 149 runs separated the conquerors from their adversaries. Strange as it may seem, England was skittled out for their poorest total on a home wicket,—52 to be exact,—and that too of their own choice. The spin of the coin was in England's favour, as Don Bradman failed again to name it correctly and it was up to Norman Yardley, their Skipper to choose batting or fielding. He preferred the former fearing that the rain-soaked wicket would not last the second innings. But his batsmen failed miserably.

DEVASTATING BOWLING AND COURAGEOUS BATTING

Against the devastating bowling of Ray Lindwall, the Australian speed-merchant, England's batsmen fell like nine pins. Barring Len Hutton who stood his ground courageously from beginning to end to 30 runs, nor one of them could reach double figures. Lindwall returned the spectacular analysis of 16.1 overs, 5 maidens, 20 runs and 6 wickets!

After this massacre of innocents, one naturally expected a slaughter of the Kangaroos, as they were known to dislike a treachrous wicket. But these hopes were completely belied by Sid Barnes and Arthur Morris their opening pair. The latter went on—after the former's departure at 117 for 61 runs,—to hit up a magnificent 196. Pity that he was run out when he was only 4 runs short of the 200 mark.

ALL-ROUND SUPERIORITY

Nevertheless, his contribution was most invaluable as the Australian total of 389 would clearly show. Bradman was probably too overwhelmed by the affectionate ovation given by the vast crowd on his last Test appearance in England.

Batting for the second time England was able to compile 188 only. Hutton, Edrich and Compton alone could resist the Australian attack with any degree confidence. This will be clear from the fact that 8 of their batsmen gathered only 48 runs between themselves! Bill Johnston culminated the proceedings sensationally by capturing the last 3 wickets for 3 runs in 15 balls.

There is not the least doubt about the all-round superiority of the visitors. They created a record by winning 4 of the 5 Tests in this series. War-scarred England will have to go a long way before she can attain her former glory. There is no player in view who can save her at present.

INDIA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY LIMITED

INDIA to UNITED KINGDON & CONTINENT

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY

Vessels	Ready	Closing
s.s Indian Shipper	12th Sept	16th Sept.

For all particulars apply

Agents:—
JONES EDWARDS LTD.,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate
Bombay Phone: Bombay 26240

INDIA NEEDS EXPERTS

we can make you
AN EXPERT TECHNICIAN
JOIN THE
R·I·A·F

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:-
Officer Commanding No. 2. E.D. Bombay. OR
Air Force Recruiting Officer, Dhobie Talao
BOMBAY 1.

AC 885

The Voice Of India

EXTENSION OF BROADCASTING SERVICES, A MILESTONE IN PROGRESS OF NATION

TO the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting fell the honour of conveying to the masses in the farthest corners of the country the celebrations heralding the birth of a 'New India'. Through the medium of the A.I.R. Indians all over the world were enabled to participate. In the p-roceedings and listen to the voices of their representatives on such a solemn occasion.

Immediately after Independence, the question of the development of All India Radio was taken up for the reason that broadcasting is a public utility service which must exist for the people it serves. Accordingly programmes of the A.I.R. were arranged to serve as a medium of entertainment as well as instruction.

New Stations

During the year new stations were opened at Patna, Cuttack, Jullundur, Amritsar, Shillong, Gauhati and Nagpur, enabling every Province in the country to have its own Radio Station. The original Development Plan drawn up on the basis of undivided India was modified to suit the changed conditions in the country. Under the revised scheme, new stations are being opened providing broadcasting facilities to a number of Provincial centres where none existed before, and covering linguistic areas which did not already have a service of their own. The greater portion of the equipment required for the scheme has been ordered and deliveries have already commenced. High power transmitters will be installed at 5 main centres and additional studio facilities provided at the existing stations.

A scheme of this magnitude would take years to materialise. Government, alive to the immediate need for rapid expansion of broadcasting, formulated an interim scheme. Under this scheme, 'pilot' stations were to be provided at centres selected for the purpose. Such 'Pilot' stations have been opened in Cuttack, Shillong-Gauhati and Nagpur. Work on stations at Bezwada, Ahmedabad, and Jullundur has begun and it is expected that two more stations will be completed at Dharwar-Hubli and Calicut before the end of the financial year. The transmitters at the 'pilot' stations would provide a satisfactory service in the cities and the rural areas. Transmitters of high power to be installed in fulfilment of the long-term plan would later extend the service to the whole of the region. The 'pilot' stations will now serve as the nucleus of the extended service to come and in the meanwhile cultivate potential talent in the area so that by the time the high power stations are ready, there will be an adequate flow of programme material.

Maintenance Of Public Morale

How useful a net-work of radio service will be to the country can be gauged from the part played by A.I.R. during the riots of August-September 1947 in the Punjab and other places. On the outbreak of disturbances, A.I.R. took over additional responsibilities and devoted nearly one-third of its transmission time to messages, talks, dialogues, discussions and other programmes concerning the problem of refugees. The riots in the Punjab had paralysed communications, broken up families, separated children from parents and wives from husbands. With their regular service of messages for the refugees, A.I.R. raised their morale by keeping them constantly informed about the welfare and whereabouts of their stranded relatives and of the plans to evacuate them. By the end of March 1948, A.I.R., had devoted 397 hours and 35 minutes for the broadcast of over 200,000 messages, 10,000 of which related to people whose evacuation was arranged by air.

News Service

The Central News Organisation of A.I.R. deals with the broadcasts of news. Every day, 33 news bulletins in 12 languages are broadcast in the Home Services. During the year there were several additions to this service in the shape of new broadcasts in Kannada, Kashmiri, Dogri, Oriya and Assamese.

A.I.R. broadcasts several External Services to enable Indians abroad to keep themselves informed of events at home and to promote friendly relations between India and foreign countries. In these External Services, broadcasts are conducted in 13 languages, namely, English, Hindustani, Tamil, Gujerati, Burmese, Pushtu, Kuoyu, Cantonese, Amoy, Indonesian, Afghan-Persian, Persian and Arabic.

Some of the outstanding events covered by AIR during the year included the Independence celebrations, the post-prayer speeches of Mahatma Gandhi, the obsequies of Mahatma Gandhi, the swearing-in ceremony of the first Indian Governor-General, the 'Jor Mela', the launching of 'Jala Usha' at Vizagapatam, the departure of the last British battalion, the ECAFE session at Ootacamund and the attainment of independence by Burma and Ceylon. On Diwali day (November 12, 1947) Mahatma Gandhi visited Broadcasting House at New Delhi and gave a broadcast talk to the refugees at Kurukshetra.

This photograph was taken on November 12, '47 when Mahatma Gandhi gave a broadcast message to refugees from the All India Radio, New Delhi. This was Gandhiji's second experience of the Radio, the first dating back to the Round Table Conference days in London.

"IT IS A WONDROUS THING. IN IT I SEE 'SHAKTI,' THE MIRACULOUS POWER OF GOD", SAID MAHATMA GANDHI REFERRING TO RADIO. EVERY YEAR STATIONS OF ALL INDIA RADIO PUT OUT ON THE AIR APPROXIMATELY 56,900 HOURS OF VARIED ITEMS SUCH AS MUSIC, NEWS, TALKS, DRAMA ETC. THE NUMBER OF LICENCE RECEIV ERS, IN 1947 WAS 230,025, AS COMPARED TO 50,650 IN 1937. A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME FOR RAPID EXPANSION OF BROADCASTING AND AN ADEQUATE EXTERNAL PUBLICITY SERVICE IS BEING PUT THROUGH BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING.

Expert Training

One of the major problems confronting any broadcasting organisation is how to create a body of trained personnel to conduct its programmes. This problem is particularly acute with AIR today because it is in the midst of an unusually rapid programme of expansion. AIR, like many other world broadcasting organisations, has therefore had to open a Staff Training School for training of new entrants into service as well as for members of the present programme staff. The school started functioning on July 19

Future Of Broadcasting

The growth of the listening in habit in India can be gauged from the fact that whereas a decade ago in 1937 the total number of Licence Receivers were 50,650, in 1947 it rose to 2,30,025. The rate of increase might have been higher but for the limited supplies of receivers during the war and the import restrictions in post-war years. The number of domestic listeners has also been steadily increasing. AIR is considering ways and means of encouraging the spread of domestic listening. While community sets may be needed to cover rural and semi-rural areas, the aim of the AIR is to reach the maximum number of listeners in their own homes. There is therefore a proposal to modify the licensing system (so as to benefit people in the lower income groups) and encourages scheme for the manufacture of cheap radio sets in India.

Special arrangements for rural listeners are broadcast from every station of AIR and listening facilities are provided by the Provincial Governments. Rural listening has spread widely; and in Bombay for instance the total population within the reach of about 400 community receivers installed by the Provincial Government is understood to be over 3 million. In Madras more than 1,000 sets are distributed all over the Province. and serve a population of over 9 million. The Calcutta and Bombay stations of AIR broadcast special programmes for workers in factories and other establishments. The Calcutta programme is broadcast daily in Bengali and Hindustani. In Bombay the programme is broadcast thrice a week in Marathi, Gujerati and Hindustani

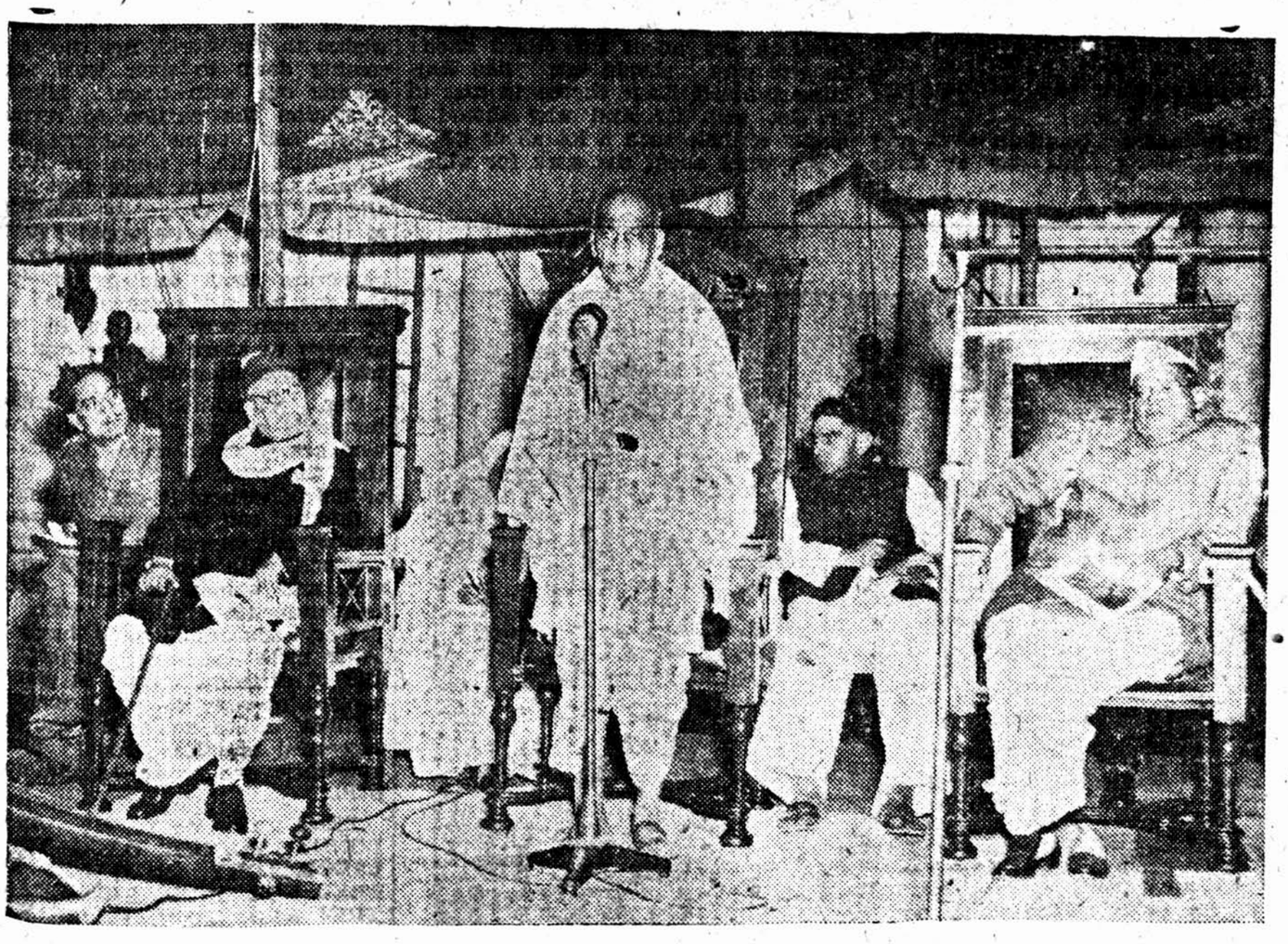


Photo taken on January 26, 1948 when the Hon'ble Sardar Patel opened the Patna Station H. E. Mr. M. S. Aney, Governor of Bihr, appears at left and and the Hon'ble Sri Krishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, appears at right.

Each heart is freedom's sheild
And heaven is shining o'er us.

—O'MEARA.

* * *

The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition, if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt.

—J. P. CUNAM.

TEACHING CHILDREN THROUGH FILMS

Cinema Enriches British School Curriculum

By Joan Littlefield

BRITAIN has always shown an imaginative approach to the possibilities of the motion picture as a means of instruction.

Since the end of World War II, the various local education authorities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, the Central Office of Information and the independent documentary film makers, have made a big drive to get more projectors and shoot more pictures suitable for showing in Britain's 30,000 schools.

In November, 1946, the National Committee for Visual Aids in Education was established. It is an independent body consisting of equal numbers of teachers and local education authorities, and it includes five teachers' panels whose job it is to suggest suitable subjects for films in the five age groups—from 5 years to 7 years; 7 to 11; 11 to 13; 13 to 15 and above 15.

With an initial Treasury loan of £130,000 (Rs. 17.30 lakhs) the National Committee commissioned the Films Division of the Central Office of Information and various independent companies to make 20 sets of pictures for the different age groups. Some are silent, some sound films. Most are accompanied by wall charts, films strips and teachers' notes. They include:—

For the five to seven age group: a series in colour on animals of the farm—these are silent films, and in addition to wall charts and notes there are coloured leaflets for the children to take away;

for the seven to eleven age group: a series called "People and Jobs"—they include films on the baker, the engine driver and the air pilot;

For the 11-13 group: pictures are being made on various crafts—how to use a chisel, how to use a jack plane—and on such sporting subjects as printing and cricket batting strokes;

for children aged 13-15 films on farming such as "Growing Wheat in East Anglia"; on various aspects of housebuilding, and other semi-vocational subjects;

For those over 15: pictures such as the one comparing the Rhondda and Wye Valleys, in South Wales and the West of England respectively, and a series which teaches the children various house repairs.

Before production begins on any film, the director has conferences with an educational adviser, who is attached to the unit making the picture.

Eventually so many copies of each film will be required that commercial firms will be able to undertake a commission without fear of loss. The National Committee will then be free of all Government help, though it will still work in close co-operation with the Ministry of Education. Its films will go into a central library and later it is hoped each local authority will set up its own library.

Experimental Films

Meanwhile, in addtition to this scheme, the Films Division of the Central Office of Information, at the request of the Ministry of Education, has produced a number of experimental educational films, of which the best known is probably "Instruments of the Orchestra", a picture which, though primarily intended for schools, has been a success with adult audiences in the United States and a number of European countries. By means of a clever set of variations on a theme of Henry Purcell, specially composed by Benjamin Britten, each orchestral instrument is introduced in turn and its part in the total 'ensemble' is also demonstrated. Excellent recording and good photography make the whole a first-class piece of work.

Two additional films have been made to complete this series. One is called "How you Hear", the other "How Instruments make their different Sounds."

The experimental series also includes 'Houses in History", an attempt to describe architecture in England. This picture is notable for its fine photography and for the glimpses it gives of some of England's most beautiful houses.

A picture entitled "The Beginnings of History" deals with pre-Roman Britain and covers the Stone and Iron Ages, flitting from the rock-built hill forts of Cornwall to such famous Druidical landmarks as Stonehenge, in Wiltshire. The film contains a certain amount of reconstruction, demonstrating the corn-drying racks of the Iron Age, for instance, or showing the technique of flint-knapping.

Other pictures include one on the history of the English wool trade, with demonstrations of spinning and weaving; another on the history of writing, which contains episodes of reconstruction—the setting up of Gutenberg's printing press, for example—and touches on Egyptian, Japanese and Chinese writing.

Visual Units

Each of these films has teachers' notes, film strips and, in some cases, models to go with it. The whole is called a visual unit. Twenty sets of each complete unit have been made. These have been sent to 20 selected areas where the effect of their use is being observed. The results of this observation will determine whether this particular series shall be extended or its scope modified.

The above-mentioned activities are but the beginnings of a scheme which will probably take 10 years to develop fully. During that period, teachers will have to be trained to be film-minded, just as the makers of the documentaries will have to appreciate the needs of schools. There is already a willingness on both sides to learn, and the plan of appointing educational advisers to assist film directors on every picture is proving valuable to both sides.

The National Committee has recommended that an experimental visual unit should be provided to assist in training teachers in the use of visual aids in the classroom. This would show the range and variety of optical aids—sound film projector, silent film projector, film strip projector, episcope, standard lantern, epidiascope, micro-projector and so on

It has also been suggested that classes in film appreciation should be held for older children who, in some schools, are already taken regularly to local cinemas to see—and afterwards discuss—feature films, just as they are taken to the theatre and to concerts.

The influence of the cinema on modern life, both as educator and entertainer, is well realised in Britain today, and educationists are wisely availing themselves of its power to enrich the school curriculum.

AT SEVAGRAM

(Continued From Page 7)

scholar and talks with you in Sanskrit, making you feel as though it was as easy as your mother tongue. After having wandered for years as a castaway, having even gone on an indefinite fast out of loathing for the fell disease which is now in a considerably advanced stage, he rolled in here one fine morning, saying he wanted to lay his bones here, that he knew he would have shelter here and would not go even if he was turned out.

"How can I say 'no' to you?" said Gandhiji. "If I narbour a son-in-law suffering from tuberculosis, why should I not haroour you? There is Ba to look after him Of Valji Desai everyone is fond and I am sure he would be taken care of. But who will look after you if I don't? I shall build you a hut right near my hut, and you make the place your abode. Even if no one remains near you atleast shall stay."

An addition to this mosaic, Maurice Frydman, a mechanical genius whose restless spirit has now brought him here. He belongs to the nation which is reduced to asnes by Germany and has in him the fire that is hidden under the cinders.

He might have made a pile in Mysore as an engineer, but he came under the influence of Ramana Maharshi, became a 'sanyasi'—Bharatanand is his new name—worked in Aundh, and has now come here. His inventive genius is ever active and why should it not be? President Mosciki of Poland had scores of inventions to his credit, and so many has Bharatanand—in a way more unique than others, for he swears by the gospel of a handicraft civilization based on non-violence.

There are many others whom I would fain mention, but these specimens should suffice. There is always a floating population, and like Gandhiji's own hut Kasturba's hut too has the elasticity of accommodating as many as may be necessary. Women guests she has to take in, but sometimes she has inconvenient guests too

When those "Satyagrahis" from the Scheduled Class came in order to fast against some fancied grievance of their community, Gandhiji placed the whole 'ashram' at their disposal and thus stole their thunder.

"You select the place where you will stay I will vacate this hut for you if you like" he said to them. And they selected part of Kasturba's hut and her verandah

"But where shall I stay?" she asked, smiling.

"Well, you do not need much room, and you know that I offered them my room?"

"You did that because they are your children," she said.

"But are they not equally yours?" said Gandhiji, and she capitulated. She sleeps and spins and rests in that little hut often with as many as half a dozen guests.

"Quite a motley crowd that," some one will exclaim. They have not only their idiosyncrasies, but their angularities and weaknesses too. But their love for Gandhiji and his work is a common bond that binds them. And with a will and a cheer they cook their own food, wash their own clothes, clean their own latrines, and so on.

In their midst Gandhiji lives and works, beginning his day at three o'clock in the morning, never missing his prayers or spinning, more regular than any one else, and turning out more work than most public men I know—though he describes himself as physically and mentally an invalid.

With its mud and bamboo houses built without much of a plan, without any guest house and without anything like the art that lends charm to many another institution, the Sevagram 'ashram' still attracts the attention of numerous visitors and even workers.

There must be something indefinitely attractive not only about Gandhiji but about the crowd itself! Or else why should one like Rajkumari Amrit Kaur choose to cast in her lot with it? And why should I madly scribble such a lot about it?

But what about the work for which Gandhiji made the irrevocable decision to come and settle down in a village which was chosen because it was most difficult to tackle? Has he been able to do it justice? Is the village changed for the better after three-and-a-half years of Gandhiji's stay?

I confess the answer cannot be given in a resounding affirmative. All we have been able to do is to give a fair number of people employment on a meagre wage, we have given a fairly bad blow to untouchability, we have introduced a few spinning wheels in the village and interested the children in our work and the Basic system of education, and we have given medical aid to many of them.

But there is a hiatus between the villagers and us. There is yet no living link between us. We have our morning and evening prayers, but they touch not these simple folks.

May be we have, with the best wishes in the world, not succeeded in coming down to their level and becoming one with them. Like Basic Education the passion to revive the village has come rather late in Gandhiji's life, when he has preoccupations which leave him no time and energy to tackle the life problem of the village as he would like to do.

And not the least handicap is the gathering about him of people like the present writer, each good in his or her own way, but not fit to bear or even to share the burdens he has taken upon himself.

Our consolation is that there are hundreds of others in the country who are fitter instruments, and whether the work in Sevagram goes on or not, elsewhere it will go on.

Besides, the Sevagram Ashram is but an experiment in truth and non-violence He has collected so many men and women of vastly dissimilar temperaments, some with little literary education, some having nothing more than that education, and also of different creeds. It gives him enough exercise in the practice of 'ahimsa' in the domestic field, and its successful practice would mean its automatic extension to the political field.

THAT IS WHY HE ALWAYS LONGS TO GET BACK TO HIS LABORATORY IN ORDER TO BE FREE FOR MORE SELF-EXAMINATION AND MORE EXPERIMENTATION. THAT DIFFICULT INSTRUMENTS MAKE HIS IMMEDIATE TASK MORE DIFFICULT IS TRUE, BUT IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT THEY MAKE HIM ALL THE FITTER FOR THE LARGER TASK

The Principal of a Displaced Women and Girls' Training centre operated under the Labour Ministry's Training Scheme interviews a refugee who has come for vocational training.

Telugu Publications

GLIMPSES INTO WORLD HISTORY Part I by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru translated into Telugu and published by the Cultural Books Ltd., Perambur, Madras. Price Rs. 2.

The book incorporates a series of letters from Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru from Naini and Bareilly jails to his daughter during 1931-33. Making a rapid but critical survey of human history in its various phases, from the genesis to the beginning of the Christian Era, Pt. Nehru refers to the salient features of the civilisations of, Greece, Rome, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, India and China and observes that the civilisations of the Mediterranean region developed aggressive tendencies in this onward sweep for expansion, carrying seeds of their own destruction, ultimately falling a prey to the inroads of Huns and Barbarians. But the civilisations of the East, broadbased principles of religious tolerance and human brotherhood endowed longer. India under Asoka and Kanishka reached a high watermark of civilisation, her ambassadors penetrating the distant corners of the known world with their torch of enlightenment, peace and goodwill Pt. Nehru concludes with the hope that the present-day nationalist ideology will ultimately lead to a world federation.

Written in a popular style, the book is neatly printed and got up and amply pays perusal.

THE STORY OF CIVILISATION: By Prof. C. E. M. Joad, translated into Telugu and published by the Cultural Books Ltd., Perambur, Madras. Price Re. 1-4-0.

Prof. Joad begins with the discussion of conditions of living during the days of Prophets and preachers like Zoroaster, Confucius, Buddha and Jesus. The civilisation was based on ideas of theocracy, priest-craft holding sway over destinies of mankind. But with the advent of the Modern era, inaugurated by geographical discoveries and scientific inventions society has undergone a revolutionary change, theocracies giving place to secular states. The Industrial civilisation, with its Railways, Telegraphs, Printing Press, Radio and Broadcasting is not without its evil aspects. The accumulation of material wealth led to the moral decadence of man. Prof. Joad appeals to the "scheming and planning" nations to harness the scientific resources at their disposal, for the promotion of human brotherhood: The book contains portraits of some scientists, preachers and prophets and a brief life sketch of the author. Inclusion of exhaustive glossary will be helpful to readers.

Y. V.

Modern Russian And English Literature

Russian Literature from Pushkin to the Present Day. By Richard Hare. (Methuen, 4s. 6d.)

Maurice Baring claimed that hardly any literature equals the Russian in reproducing the spirited struggles of men, thus making Russian literature the surest road to understanding the Russian people. Yet out of this vast territory perhaps only the work of a dozen writers can be described as familiar to English readers. Now, however, Mr. Hare has set out, in a new volume of the 'Home Study Book' series, to reveal what is also worth reading, and why, among the dozens of less familiar novelists, poets and playwrights of the last 150 years. All the familiar figures from Gogol to Gorky are here, while the less familiar are described by epithets ranging from "unique" and "unforgettable" to "sinister" and "spineless," which makes one regret that most of them are still shrouded behind the Russian language. Some are more easily available, of course, and a short bibliography of these would have been valuable. Mr. Hare's method is straightforward, as matter-of-fact as an efficient guide-book should be, and the volume ends with well-balanced survey of developments since the first All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers in 1934, and of the present state of Soviet imaginative literature, which, as Mr. Hare points out, is often misunderstood by outside critics who fail to see that it is the work of an almost self-sufficient society without contact with the rest of the world.

English Literature Between the Wars By B. Ifor Evans. (Methuen. 7s. 6d.)

This is not a critical work but a piece of professional journalism, a guide-book to recent English literature written apparently for foreigners—either to English or to literature. There are brief chapters on Forster, Joyce, Lawrence, Huxley and others, designed to convey the general idea of what their work is all about, which certainly could be useful to none except those who have not read those authors. Dr. Evans's book, in fact, is a protracted generalisation, which can serve only to perpetuate the thoughtlessness of current valuations, and as such it must be stigmatised as critically vicious. Where he ventures an original remark his judgment is unreliable, as when he declares Huxley's worst-but-one novel, 'Point Counter Point', to be his best, and where he writes of Eliot's early poems that they "had a prestige beyond anything which the quality of the verse warrants," adding: "The effects (sic) in many of the poems is merely one of romantic nostalgia". That last sentence is careless, and it is careless, too, to refer (on p. 45) to a fictional character in 'Ulysses' as "Stephen Bloom." This is, in fact, a careless book written evidently for a careless public; and both aspects of the matter are regrettable.

A Successor To "Man-Eaters Of Kumaon"

Readers of the world best-seller, MAN-EATERS OF KUMAON, will be interested to learn that a new book by Jim Corbett is announced for publication in August by the Oxford University Press Separate editions of THE MAN-EATING LEOPARD OF RUDRAPRAYANG are being published by them in India, England and the United States of America.

Jim Corbett writes in an attractively racy style which conveys all the thrill, the fascination, the danger and the excitement of a chase. In his new book he gives an amazingly exciting account of his hard-won battle with a single leopard whose cunning had become almost legendary. THE MAN-EATING LEOPARD OF RUDRAPRAYAG makes absorbing reading. The mounting suspense with which the story of the hunt is told makes this book as thrilling as anything in MAN-EATERS OF KUMAON. It is to be priced at Rs. 6.

RENT CONTROL ACTS

Bombay Rent Control Acts by R. B. Andhyarujina. Publishers: New Book Co. Ltd. Price Rs. 8-8-0.

This is a very useful work which presents the entire law relating to rent control collected together in a handy volume. Since the publication of commentaries on the old rent legislation of the first world war by Mr. S. R. Tendolkar (now Mr. Justice Tendolkar) in 1925, there has been no reliable book on the subject to which practising lawyers could turn for assistance. The inclusion in the appendix of Rules made by Government under the Act, together with the bare texts of the Rent Acts of 1939 and 1944 and of the Bombay Land Requisition Act of 1948 for ready reference add to the usefulness of the book.

The commentaries to the present Rent Act are full and accurate, though the absence in the commentary to section 3 of any reference to the Government Notification of 13th February, 1948, by which the Act was brought into force and the text of which has been included in the Appendix, is a noticeable omission. Curiously enough, one finds that many of the important decisions of our High Court on this branch of law happen to be unreported and therefore not easily accessible to the practitioner. These have also been incorporated in the commentaries by the author with the necessary references to their respective numbers on the file of the High Court.

Another difficulty with which a practising lawyer is constantly confronted in this branch of law is that of having to grope for some Notification in the huge unindexed volumes of Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette—a process which involves an enormous waste of time for a lawyer in busy practice. To have the relevant notifications on the subject of Rent Control at one's elbow is an advantage which every purchaser of this book will enjoy. Moreover, as pointed out by Mr. Justice Bhagwati in the Foreword to this book, since the bulk of rent litigation has been relegated by the Act to subordinate courts which do not have the assistance of well-equipped law libraries, a book like the one under review which furnishes the entire case-law on the subject, both English as well as Indian, is likely to be all the more useful.

J. R. V.

Our country achieved freedom twelve months back, and during this year our Dominion has grown greatly, a growth which was not instant pain. Indeed, pain has contributed to our progress, even as a teacher under whose breath the minds stir and become conscious. We cannot avoid pain.

Social, political and spiritual convulsions, even as geological upheavals, usher in epochs of startling change. Meanwhile there are long intervals of suffering and vicissatude between the seed of hope and the timber of attainment.

The world owes all its onward impulses to men, ill at ease. The contented man inevitably confines himself to familiar limits and plays a self game. He does not concern himself with fact that humanity's forward steps have been taken from scaffold from stake to stake.

Today, the world is shaken by storms and hurricanes, and only those who are stout at heart, those who are possessed of the spirit of the age can take advantage of those storms and hurricanes and in their lurid light, forge instruments of progress.

The psychological hour has struck when we must labour for that larger and larger comprehension or truth, that more thorough repudiation of error, through which mankind can be guided on a series of ascending stairways toward the goal of universal democracy and a spiritual commonwealth.

Thus, surely, we cannot escape nature's twin-laws—pain and progress, by which every blessing has been won through the agony of some soul, and every hair's-breadth of advancement had been gained on bleeding feet. May we so live and toil, that, that which came to us as seed, may go to the next generation as blossom; and that which came to us as blossom, may go to it as fruit.

When we are drenched, it is difficult to judge whether the downpour is of shower or storm variety. We may think it is a shower, and later discover that we were in the grip of a storm; and visa-versa. At the time we know mainly that we are pretty uncomfortable and heart-sick.

Storms have been rampant in one land, so it is well to have a sturdy umbrella at hand, and if possible, a pair of overshoes.

As Balkan-ji-Bari Members, we must do something every day, every hour to keep our thoughts fresh and vital. We must dread nothing so much as falling into a rut and becoming fossils. Hence, we must train ourselves:

To look up and not down;—
To look onward and not backward;
To look out and not in;—

REKHA ARUNA

(Photos by M. R. Motwani.)

And always to lend a helping hand.

* * *

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari boys, girls and Workers celebrated the Independence Day at Khar, under the Presidentship of Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj; Bandra Balkan-ji-Bari, under the presidentship of Shri Vishnuprasad Desai; Bhuleshwar, under the presidentship of Shri Morarji Desai.

A new Balkan-ji-Bari Centre has been started at Ganesh Baug, 208 Vincent Road, Matunga. It made a good beginning by arranging the Independence Week Celebrations, each day under the presidentship of Shri L. M. Patil, Miss Indumati Chimanlal, Shri Homi Talyarkhan, Shri G. D. Tapase, Shri Sewak Bhojraj, Shri G. D. Vartak and Shri Morarji Desai respectively.

The Government of Bombay have decided to give all possible co-operation to the Balkan-ji-Bari in organising its centres at the different Refugee Camps. A Unit was established at Chembur as the Independence Day, and it is hoped that more centres in other camps also will be started soon.

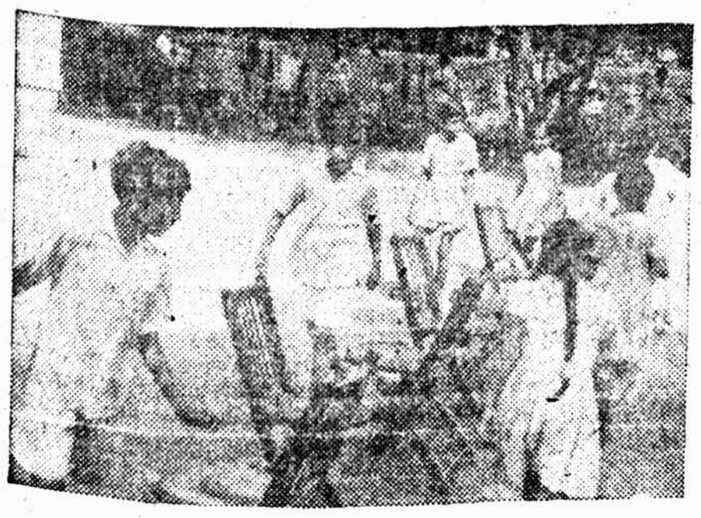
* * *

The following have been elected on the Governing Council of the All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari for the current year: President, Shri B. G. Kher; Vice-Presidents, Lady Monijeh R. Masani and Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani; General-Secretary, Shri Shewak Bhojraj; Treasurer, Shri Durlabhji K. Khetani; Assistant Secretaries, Shri S. P. Nadkarni and Shri Radha Raman; Members, Shri Mohanlal Saksena, Miss Indumati Chimanlal, Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj, Shri Lokeshwar Nath Saxena, Mrs. Zarina Currimbhoy, Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, Shri Ram B. Motwani and Shri Dhirubhai M. Desai.

All are most welcome to join this Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-Ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage from Dada—"Gulistan". Khar-Bombay 21.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 21



BALKAN-JI-BARI BOYS AND GIRLS (LEFT) AT GAMES AND (RIGHT) ON AN OUTING

Let us talk it over —

Succeeding Smt. Anasuyabai Kale of Ashti-Chimur fame, the mantle of the All-India Women's Conference chief falls upon the broad shoulders of Smt. Urmila Mehta.

Well, I see some of you readers knitting the eyebrows at the unfeminine "broad shoulders". But aren't we now equal to men? Let's not then fight shy of a manly word or phrase: 'broad shoulders will be useful in discharging the heavy responsibilities coming our way. And if I know something about Urmilaben, she is the sort of person to take up a strenuous job which promises to be her's in the wake of mounting prices and puzzling scarcity. The All-India Women's Conference will have to agitate for some sort of rationing in respect of housing accommodation in the cities where palatial buildings remain unoccupied for the best part of the year.

That reminds me of the anti-decontrol resolution passed at the Madras session of the Conference notwithstanding Gandhiji's full support to the decontrol policy. Recently the Bombay branch of the AIWC made a unanimous demand for the re-introduction of cloth rationing although the Supplies Ministry was doling out figures of increase in the production of cloth in order to justify its decision to lift controls. Events have more than vindicated the fearless and independent stand taken by this body, in view of which it is idle to say that it represents the interests of the bourgeoise only.

* * *

But to return to Urmilaben. With her in the presidential chair I see the AIWC championing more vigorously the cause of the common woman. She may not have the glamour of Vijayalaxmi, the charm of Kamaladevi, the grace and affability of Dhanawanti or the serene dignity of her own cousin Hansa Mehta. In spite of all this however, a Babiben a Kamatai or an Indumati can identify herself with the President-elect. Urmila Mehta with her set lips and firm chin looks as though she were made of hara crust, but once you start talking with her you realise how deceptive the exterior can be!

As for the topics you would like to discuss with her, you needn't be acquainted with world affairs or be conversant with politics either. Like most of us, she warms up to mundane problems like the wet coal and its sky-high price, water-milk-powder concoction supplied by the Dudh-Bhaiyya, the domestic servant problem and so on. This is not to say that all our ex-presidents who came from a different strata of society couldn't understand our difficulties. There is difference between understanding through imagination on the one hand and through personal experience on the other.

This khaddar-clad daughter of Gujerat has been a stalwart worker of the Congress. Apart from that she proved an indefatiguable social worker during the Bengal famine. As a member of the 'Save the Children Committee' set up by the AIWC she did wonderful work in organising children's homes for the orphaned youngsters of Bengal. While discussing the problem with her, way back in 1944, she had told me of her ambition to have a Boys' Town in India. And I feel Urmilaben is at last nearing the fulfilment of her long-cherished ideal.

We have the glad tidings that the Trustees of Swaraj Bhavan, once the abode of the Nehru family and till recently the headquarters of the Indian National Congress, have handed over the place to the 'Save the Children Committee'. The spacious Swaraj Bhavan with its vast garden and lovely site will make a model Children's Home. If this acquisition is a feather in the cap of Urmila Mehta as the General Secretary of the AIWC, its synchronization with her election as the President for 1949 makes it a good omen for the term of her office. This column offers hearty felicitations to Urmilaben and looks forward to days of crowded activities for the Women's Conference under the new head.

* * *

Mr. S. A. Wahid in his letter referring to the comments made in this column a few weeks ago points out that prostitution is the outcome of our present economic system and says that laws and detectives cannot abolish it. Perfectly true, but this column welcomed girl-detectives not in the vain hope that this evil will be eradicated thereby, but for the specific purpose of unearthing houses of ill-fame which flourish under false garbs.

—*Leela*

"TANZEB" TAILORS

Special Offer Rs. 24/-

All Wool Eng. Flannel Trousers 3. Shades. Ready made/to your measurement. Prompt Delivery. Mangaldas Road (near G. T. Hospital), Bombay—2.

WOMEN AND PROHIBITION

By Mrs. Sumitra Mundkar

IRRESPONSIBLE statements are appearing in the press questioning the propriety of the Government in introducing total Prohibition in the Province, making much of infringement of personal liberty of the man to drink and eat what he likes.

Yet, the very same papers will not hesitate to uphold the cause of the woman, to fight for her right to have legitimate place alongside with that of men in the India of today and tomorrow.

How do these anti-Prohibitionists reconcile the two? For, if the man must have his drink, how can the woman escape the misery, the drudgery and the pangs of poverty and hunger all heaped upon her as a direct result of the drink-habit of the man? None has ever doubted that it is the woman who is the first and the worst victim of the man whose baser instincts are let loose on her by the alcohol?

Or, if I may say so, how would these anti-Prohibitionists like to see the woman also taking to drink, by the same right as they claim for the man? Or perhaps when they talk of the right of the individual to drim, they have only the man in view or in addition only the ultra-modern woman who belongs to the higher strata of society and who is used to flirt about in the company of men frequenting clubs and dances and dinners.

Whatever be it, the women of India are solidly behind the Prohibition plan today as never before. For in Prohibition they see a new and brighter life, a happier home, and a future free from poverty and disease.

It is in her interest to see that Prohibition is a success. And when complete Prohibition comes on us in a short time, the woman has an important part to play to see that it is carried through to a happy end. In the new setting of things to come, when the husband returns home for the drudgery of the day's work, there must be sufficient attraction for him for the home and the family to create a lasting bondage from which he will have no inclination to slide back into the way of evil.

By Prohibition is never meant only the closure of liquor shops or prevention of illicit manufacture and sale of such liquor. Behind the scheme lies the plan for providing the addict with the right means to take away his mind from the temptation to drink.

Why does the common man drink? Mostly it is the unattractive, cramped-in hovels that he lives in which we call his home, where his ached body finds no rest, where the over burdened wife and the crying children afford him no mental pleasure, where there is no possibility of his mingling with the friends that he likes best, that drive him to the grog shop. It is at the tavern that he meets his friends and where there is no barrier for letting out all his subdued emotions and his inhibitions, where he has sufficient space to stretch himself in ease and forgetfulness.

Revolutionized Home

TO the first step towards making the Prohibition scheme a success is to revolutionise the home. And that is where the woman comes in.

The vast multitude of India's villages is uneducated, and the evil is much more so with our women. By education I mean not only to read and write, but the education of the right kind that includes cooking, hygeine, care of the home and the children, etc., The important question of the day would be to educate these women so that they may play their part well in the post-Prohibition homes. But who is to tackle this task which is of no small magnitude? Not the Government alone. It is the educated young woman that must now rise to the occasion and come to the forefront.

In the battle of freedom the women of India took no mean part. Under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi they courted the jails, fought untouchability, fostered Hindu-Muslim unity, picketed the liquor shops under the greatest of hardships and most unfavourable circumstances. The role they assigned to themselves will be a glorious chapter in the history of the struggle for freedom. When it was a question of breaking the shackles of a foreign rule through these activities the women came in their thousands and took their places silently besides the men. But now when we have achieved freedom, and the task of making the country in a state fit to be at par with any other country in the world, the women cannot afford to be content to remain in the background and prefer to wait and watch. For, there is every reason to fear that the reactionary forces in the country moved with selfish or political causes may join hands and may succeed in wrecking a plan that is dear to every woman's heart. When that is lost, everything will be lost.

Systematic Role

TO then the woman needs to be not only awake and watchful, but has to play a definitely positive part in all national reconstruction programmes, and among them the most important-Prohibition, because on the outcome of this programme depends the success or otherwise of the other programmes.

If the woman could find sufficient inspiration to fight for the freedom of the country, she cannot but find a greater cause—morally or socially—to night for now.

What we now require is a band of workers, much bigger and much stronger than ever before to go into action throughout our countryside to educate the woman, to take to them the message of the right mode of living, and the right mode of thinking.

Every town, village and hamlet has to have a number of such squads of workers, one for each convenient group of homes.

And then should begin the real training of the woman, to keep the home clean and bright, to bring up the children in health and joy, and in short, make it possible for the husband to feel that a real change is come over his home, and out of which may come a strong attachment to his home, wife and the children. Verily will he be proud of such a place, where he can get rest for his tired body and recreation for his tired mind; where he will be proud to invite his friends and relatives just as much as hers. And when he finds the home a better place than the tavern, then will he feel more than compensated for the 'sacrifice' he has done in giving up the drink.

The children too require a lot of help. They have been long neglected on account of the drink-sodden father and the over-burdened mother. They are forced to grow up in filth and in disease, and to these must our attention be diverted next. There are many excellent ways of making their unfortunate life happier. The town or village abounds in playgrounds, and these can be set going with the hum of the tiny tots. They must play, and they must learn. For the impressions created in them in their childhood are everlasting, and the right education imparted at the right stage will go a long way in ensuring a future generation free from drink and free from vice.

Bettering The Lot

CHILDREN taken away from the hands of the mother atleast a part of the day will mean a great deal for the burdened mother. She will herself have time to look to other things apart from the daily curriculum of life. The drudgery will gradually disappear, and her lot certainly better than she ever hoped for.

There is no want of talent among us. This can be harnessed into a power that will go a long way in making a village a worth-while place to live in. There are songs, powadas and dramas, that will enchant the simple hearts of the villagers and keep them engaged in the evenings. And when they find that there are more interesting and lively things than mere drink, why then should Prohibition prove difficult?

There were once village volunteer societies doling out education-through entertainment to the village-folk. There were the festivals, and the fairs on which they could all meet and spend a glorious day or two to-

Continued on page 25

Hitting The Bull's Eye

Three members of the Czech women's practising for the International Archery Tournament.

People's Role in Art-Values of Intelligent Appreciation—Present Condition of Indian Arts—Education in Art-appreciation—Faulty Approach to Art—Values of design to Cottage products — Men behind movements.

The popular interest in art, if it is deep and abiding, serves as an effective preventive against the decline or deterioration of art. Conversely speaking intelligent appreciation on the part of patrons is one of the essentials of the development of every art. It impels artists to bring their creative abilities into play and, thereby, ensures originality of art.

Role Of Patrons

Patrons, in their turn, can make or unmake art irrespective of the abilities of artists. If they are discriminating and critical, artists will be invariably critical of themselves and conscious of their responsibilities. Art of high standards or of an outstanding quality will find a poor reception, if those to whom it is presented are incapable of evaluating it correctly.

The relics of Indian painting, sculpture and architecture, which are available at present, indicate the height to which art had soared in the ancient times. The development of music and dance to an equally high level is reflected in their distinctive classical technique. The workmanship of artistic handicrafts is still admired all over the world. Indian art had attained, in the past, the eminence for which it is famous, because it was well understood by the people and was in constant demand by them. The vestiges of high art can still be detected in the life of even village-folks.

The present forms a depressing contrast to the glorious past. Art has receded from the people and has, thereby, ceased to be a vital interest of Indian life. Fastidious sections of society, which form a small minority in it, have emerged as the elite of the art world in spite of their manifestly dilettantish interest in art. To them art is a pastime, decoration and luxury. The lack of intelligent appreciation and sense of discrimination on the part of those, who claim themselves to be the judges in the matter of taste, has resulted into deterioration of the standards of every art.

Whither Indian Arts?

Under the vigilant eyes of new patrons anything and everything passes as Indian art whatever be its style or merits. Imitations, patch-works, and travesties are accepted, without hesitation, as the modern forms of Indian arts. The condition of painting and dance will suffice to indicate the seriousness of the situation. Visitors to exhibitions are generally acquainted with the remains of the classical Indian painting and also with the trends of the revivalistic schools, and yet they do not feel suspicious about the integrity of the imitations of the mannerisms of western modernists and patchworks which are blatantly paraded as the specimens of the modern Indian painting.

The obnoxious process of vulgarisation has gone to the extreme in the domain of dance. The understanding of the audience is, more or less, limited to the ability to spot out the different classical styles of dance from broad movements and poses. Half-baked amateurs, adventurers and the so-called modernists, who have managed to capture the field have, therefore, taken the undue liberty to twist and tamper with the authentic technique of the classical Indian dance. The modern trends, which are advertised by them as the latest developments and accepted as such by a section of the audience, have been imported from the Western dance. They have not sprung from the creative genius of India.

Contribution Of Audience

No art can make genuine progress if artists, who are not well versed in their arts, acquire a strong hold upon the audience and manage to keep it in their leading strings. Music in the North is counted in the terms of a single school and conventionalised style of singing, because some of the vocalists, who are themselves ill-informed, have given an impression to the people that their limited fund of songs and the style of singing in which they have been trained make the whole of the classical art of music. There are artists who consider patrons as disqualified to acquire any information about art or to speak on it.

As a branch of knowledge, art should be a common heritage of the people and not a monopoly of the class of artists. The ignorance, on the part of artists, about the basis and background of art, should be held inexcusable. The audience plays an important role in the progress of every art. It will contribute, next to nothing towards the progress of art, if it accepts, as a gospel, everything presented to itself by artists. A discriminating audience is a force which India needs at the present moment for the sake of the revival of her classical arts on right lines.

Training Of Patrons

The liquidation of the aesthetic poverty of the people is one of the crucial problems of public education, and it has drawn the attention of the National Government at the Centre and in some of the Provinces. The Art Education Committee, which was appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1946, has recommended that art training in primary and secondary schools should be reorganised according to the latest and rational methods and that it should be made a compulsory subject for matriculation. Art should, moreover, be assigned a place of importance in the system of academic education. The training in art appreciation should also be one of the chief objectives of the schemes of basic, social and adult education.

But in the present circumstances, the training in art in schools and as a part of other schemes of education is not likely to be all-embracing. Since art is generally interpreted in the terms of painting and sculpture, such a training will be restricted to them and will exclude music and dance. The development of aesthetic sensibility should be full and not partial. There cannot be limitations on the appreciation of beauty. The Government should see that the courses of art training as an integral part of education are planned in a comprehensive manner and aim at the cultivation of the sense of appreciation of all arts in an equal degree.

A distinction will have to be made between the aesthetic appreciation and the understanding of the different schools and styles of art. Students, even if they emerge from schools with active interest in art, will fail to evacuate. Indian arts if the latter are not introduced to them from the early stage of their education. Indian arts should, therefore, be the basis of art training in schools. As an aid to education of the people, the circulation of spurious or puerile art will also have to be controlled. Art should come back in Indian life as its vital interest.

Undemocratic Procedure

Although already known to have been under the consideration of the Central Government, the plan for the establishment of a National Cultural Trust was suddenly brought into prominence by the 'Associated Press of India' in a message dated August 4 from New Delhi. One wonders why the Government has hitherto not considered the desirability of itself issuing a press note or a statement of its policy with regard to an important question like the reorganisation of Indian arts. Every scheme concerning art should be regarded as a subject of direct and regular publicity. The people should not be expected to rest satisfied with secondhand information.

So far the Government has not circulated this plan to the institutions and individuals interested in art or ascertained their views on it; and now, according to the same message, the Government has expressed general approval of another scheme which aims at the removal of the aesthetic and cultural backwardness of the people. This scheme is believed to have been prepared by an artist of New Delhi and admitted by the Government.

It is surprising that a Government, which is fully democratic in character should straightway express approval of schemes prepared by individuals and should ignore the procedure of circulating plans and schemes of public interest. The formation of the All-India Association of Fine Arts is an evidence of the growing realisation, on the part of artists and art-institutions, of the necessity of making a united and concerted effort for the promotion of art. Such an Association should be consulted in the matter of art organisation. One fails to understand why the National Government should adopt an undemocratic procedure with regard to art.

Cottage Industries

The Government of India, according to a report from New Delhi, has decided to constitute a Cottage Industries Board under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Industry and Supply. The decision is an indication of the earnestness on the part of the Government for the organisation and development of cottage and small scale industries. The report also refers to the main functions of the new Board.

Design is an important aspect of cottage industries especially of the artistic type, but it will, probably, be missed by the Board. India's artistic cottage products have a market in foreign countries, because they are distinctive and attractive in their designs. Every scheme for the reorganisation of such industries should aim at the improvement in and development of their designs. The originality of designs will prove to be something of a protective against competition both in the foreign and home markets.

Britain has set up an efficient organisation in the Council of Industrial Design, but the Government of India has not yet fully appreciated the importance of design to industry and has not thought of organising an institution similar to Britain's Council of Industrial Design. The development of designs on a national scale is the function of design centres which are analogous to scientific research institutes, and which should be affiliated to a central organisation. Such centres ought to have, on their staff, designers who should be not only capable artists but should be experts in Indian arts; and such designers will be found from the hereditary as well as educated classes of artists.

Patronage Also

Among the ancient monuments situated within the territory of Baroda State, those of Dabhoi belonging to the 13th Century A.D. are well-known. The Government of Baroda have recently sanctioned a grant for embedding them in an aesthetic atmosphere. The monuments will now be brought in an enclosed area in which lawns and benches will be provided.

The popular Governments of other States, which are noted for similar monuments, should emulate the example set by Baroda. Apart from the preservation of monuments, patronage should be extended to the descendants of their builders. There are in some States communities of hereditary architects and sculptors, who should be given opportunities to exercise their skill and abilities.

WOMEN AND PROHIBITION

(Continued From Page 24)

gether. But those have now been forgotten and the village art is dead. Their revival with the greatest of expediency will surely solve the problem of providing the villagers with healthy recreation.

And in all these the woman has to do a lot.

If women have before this stood before the liquor shops without heeding the obstacles put before them by the addicts and liquor interests, their abuses and their insults, the hostility of the foreign government, the inclement weather and every other obstacle, and yet shamed the men to bycott the liquor booths, I do not see why they could not succeed now with the Government itself initiating the great measure and public opinion supporting them at every step.

I see already the signs of a great beginning. In a small wit of waste-land in an abscure corner of Dadar, where weeds grow in plenty and the land very much uneven, two girls in their teens manage to bring together a couple of dozen children every evening and teach them simple games and songs. At a short distance from this scene sit the mothers of these children watching them with pride and interest while they discuss among themselves of more maturer things.

We want many more such girls and many more such obscure Dadar corners to spring up throughout the length and breath of the country. In them will lie the secret of success of the all national reconstruction activities, beginning with Prohibition.

The cause is noble; it is now left to the woman to respond.

Freedom Celebration

Shantaram Kulkarni
Student J. J School of Art

How Drugs Attack Germs

By Trevor I. Williams

It is a curious fact, and one not at all generally known, that although several hundred highly skilled scientists have for years given their whole time to the study of penicillin we still have no certain knowledge of the way in which the drug acts against the germs it kills.

A great deal is known about the conditions under which the mould produces penicillin in the best yield; the problem of separating the very sensitive drug from the scores of other substances with which it is mixed is solved; it is known which drugs are sensitive to it and which are not; and there is a big store of knowledge about the way the drug must be administered to secure the best results. Nevertheless, the problm which seems most fundamental of all—that of discovering why penicillin is so deadly to certain kinds of germs which cause disease, yet without effect on others—still eludes final solution

TRIAL AND ERROR

The problem is not limited to penicillin—it relates to almost all the anti-bacterial drugs in curent use in medicine such as. for example. the famous M & B series of drugs and paludrine the new British specific against malaria. The problem is, however, so important that many British research workers are giving their whole time to its solution. Success will not only point the way to improved methods of using the existing drugs, but more important still, should suggest how and where the new drugs may be found At the moment. the discovery of new drugs for the treatment of infectious diseases is, to a large extent, a matter of trial and error. Only an understanding of the way in which drugs act against germs can lead to rational ways of finding new and better ones.

British research workers ,led by Sir Paul Fildes of the Medical Research Council, have developed a theory of drug action which accounts in a very simple way for many of the facts. They believe that all the complex substances necessary for the life of germs are built up by them in successive stages from simpler substances. Some germs, however, are unable to build for themselves certain materials that they need They must get them from their surroundings. Any substance which interrupts this can prevent the growth of the germ and is, therefore, a potential new drug for treating infection.

The interruption may come about in various ways, but probably most often by what is really a kind of chemical bluff. Dr. D. D. Woods of the London Lister Institute noticed that the molecules of sulphanilamide, an M & B drug, closely resemble the molecules of a substance—which the scientists abbreviate to PAB—that the germs need in order to function fully. The germs, in fact, cannot distinguish one molecule from the other and are just as likely to absorb the sulphanilamide as PAB. But the drug cannot take the place of PAB in the life of the germ and its growth processes are halted.

How Paludrine Acts

Paludrine, the anti-malarial drug, seems to act in a similar way. Its molecules apparently resemble those of a substance present in the blood and essential for the life of the malaria parasite. The parasite is deceived and takes in paludrine instead of the blood substance; it is unable to use the drug and is quickly inactivated.

It seems, however, that the very resemblance between the drug and the natural substance can be a source of danger in treating disease. Sometimes a germ can modify its internal economy sufficiently to make use of the drug instead of the material it has been accustomed to. Germs are known for example, which are able to thrive on streptomycin intended to destroy them.

Another British research worker, Dr. T. S. Work, of the National Institute for Medical Research, has recently pointed out that identical chemical processes may occur in germs and in the cells of the human body. Useful drugs must be sought among the substances which interfere with the processes peculiar to germs, as otherwise they may be as deadly to the patient as to the infection they are intended to attack. The road to success in the war against infection may, therefore, lie through a detailed study of the chemical processes which go on inside individual germs, and then seeking to interfere with the ones which have no parallel in the human body.

In this work a great deal of attention has naturally been focused on penicillin, because this is the most important substance we have for attacking the germs which cause disease. There is now much evidence that penicillin acts by depriving the germs of a substance known as glutamic acid. Some germs apparently live without glutamic acid, or can quickly learn to do without it, and these are, therefore, not affected by penicillin and thrive even in its presence.

Penicillin Perplexity

The story is, however, not a simple one because very recent research at St. Mary's Hospital in London, using specially prepared radio-active penicillin, revealed the astonishing fact that individual germ cells killed by the drug had apparently absorbed less than 10 molecules of penicillin, an almost inconceivably small amount. Other research workers, however, claim that the molecules of penicillin attach themselves to the germs they kill as thickly as the bristles of a brush. This perplexity is still to be sorted out.

Although they still do not know for certain how drugs kill germs, British research workers are steadily getting nearer to a solution to the problem. The information they are gaining 'en route' is already proving of practical importance in the never ending war against disease.

Journey through Land of Ice

Modern Methods Of Arctic Survey

By Ian Cox

The gradual revealing of the Arctic territories has been a fine story but of necessity a slow one—even though there are plenty of examples of the newest ideas in transport being applied without delay to problems of travel there. Recently, the tempo has increased enormously—witness, for example, Exercise "Musk Ox" in which mechanised methods were tried out on a large scale—and now it is possible for us to view the problems and resources of the whole region in a new way.

Following on the early days of slow traverses and running surveys came a period when particulr areas and subjects were selected for detailed study, and in the last 30 years a very useful body of knowledge has been assembled Now then that rapid travel has become a practicable proposition there, we can return to a rapid over all survey with the object of correlating knowledge gained from these particular areas so that we may have an understanding of the region as a whole. Not until this is done can the full implications of strategic, economic and human resources become apparent.

Man Of Science

An overall survey of this kind of the really "classical" area of the Canadian Arctic—carried out largely by the use of aircraft—was described recently by Mr. I. T Paterson (Curator of the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology) to the Royal Geographical Society in London. Mr. Paterson, who made his survey last year under the auspices of the Arctic Institution of North America and the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge was an excellent choice for the job. He is a man of science, of wide experience in a number of fields, but in particular he has concentrated on the social implications of anthropology.

The way of life in the various tribes of the Eskimo varies a good deal and much has been written about the various groups by research workers who have lived with them. What I think has been lacking so far is a statement of the overall similarities and differences between the tribes that make it possible to assess the Eskimo as a member of the Canadian community.

To Mr. Paterson, with his own personal knowledge of the Eskimo mind and ways and his ability to travel rapidly from one tribe to another, it was possible to make such an assessment, although in so short a sessions as a lecture he could do little more than point to his general conclusions. The first of these is that, compatible with their general cultural level, the Eskimo's way of thinking is parallel to that of the European and quite distinct from their nearest neighbours, the Chipwyan Indians.

"It is most striking to observe," Mr. Paterson said. 'that the Eskimo, though occupying a large part of Canada, is not a Canadian. He remains an Eskimo, yet he is potentially an excellent Canadian who would develop as much a Canadian way of thinking as the Maori has a New Zealand way.'

Geological Changes

Another interesting topic to which Mr. Paterson referred was geological changes on the island of Southampton. On this island beaches and strand lines showing the former level of the sea now lie up to 500 feet above it. These prove an uplift of land (following in the retreat of the ice sheet covering Hudson's Bay) which Mr. Paterson estimates to be nearly two metres in 100 years. Villages which old men remember as lying on the coast are now a mile away from it, while 25 feet above sea level one of the old beaches contained fragments of European wood which could not be older than the 17th century.

The whole area covered by Mr. Paterson's journeys, he said, was about 250,000 square miles. The observations he made have enabled him, among other things, to prepare a map demonstrating the different forms of terrain within it. The immediate uses of this are threefold. In the first place, the distribution of good grazing grounds for caribou is shown, a record of considerable importance if it is decided to use this immense area for breeding reindeer with a reducing the world shortage of meat.

In the second place the most desirable travel routes across such great stretches as the Barren Grounds are shown and these are clearly of great importance if the country is to be developed. Thirdly, it demonstrates the geological structure of the area and provides new information about the behaviour of glaciation which previously obscured the land

Royal Indian Air Force

PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

TECHNICAL SIGNALS BRANCH

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Grant of Permanent Commissions in the Technical Signals Branch of the R.I.A.F.

Candidates should possess any one of the following qualifications:

1. A First or Second Class Physics Honours Degree from a Recognised University. Preference will be given to candidates with Special Diploma in Communications engineering from a Technical Institute, such as the Bangalore Institute of Science.

2. A First or Second Class Degree in Electrical Engineering from an Indian or Foreign Recognised University or its equivalent.

Applications should reach Air Head Quarters Manning Section, New Delhi Not Later than 30th Augus 1948.

AC. 39?

PERFUMED

CASTOR OIL

Prepared from highly refined pure castor oil and Delicately Scented

PRESERVES BEAUTIFIES AND NOURISHES HAIR

Dresses Unruly hair to perfection

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

CALCUTTA : : : BOMBAY

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess St., Bombay 2.

Patter

THE CROWD MIND

By Asude

You seem to have a notion that you are a freethinker,—even if you are not always allowed to be a free-speaker. You are nothing of the kind. You have really no mind of your own. You have only a "crowd mind." You think as the crowd does. And the "crowd" need not necessarily be a mess of men on Chowpatty Sands or in Nehru Park. The usual mistake made about the "crowd mind" is to think of the multitude as a congregation of individual tastes and views which can be depended on when addressing them. The fact of the matter is, however, that though the units composing the crowd might have certain definite opinions on a particular subject before they come together, it is a very common experience to find that they lose their grip on such views and allow them to be merged in the common mind, —the Crowd Mind.

This may not be true of 'all' crowds and 'all' subjects. Members of a Conference composed of incipient Einsteins and Molotovs would not lose their moorings in any 'milieu.' I am thinking particularly of the "mass",—what Shakespeare very rudely described as "that fool gudgeon," and somebody else as "the brute majority." What, then, is the "Crowd Mind."?

It is hard to define it. It is NOT the concensus of the individual opinions. The nub of the thing to note is that it is only with the gradual growth of the crowd and the influence of the man on the platform that the Crowd Mind gets into shape. It is born with the growth of the Crowd.

And its own growth is helped by two forces,—the man on the platform and the men standing round him. Let us take the performer first. He knows,—if he is any good at his job,—that even if the members of the congregation facing him might have some sort of personal views of their own when they came, every such member suffers from one serious handicap, viz., his semi-consciousness of the fact that he is, after all, a mere unit in a mass. This is the Achilles' heel of the most obstreperous heckler in the crowd.

The thing is at once a safety-shield and a menace. For, if the performer permits the individual views of the crowd to crystallize and combine, he is converted into a mere flotsam in the flood which might eventually carry him off his feet. If, on the other hand, he gets a firm grip on the crowd 'before they can form a Crowd Mentality,' he can drive them any way he pleases. Then it is the Crowd which is swept off its feet.

I have seen this enacted before me both in a big way as well as in small. Every hardened veteran of the stage,—whether it is the genuine stage or a Congress platform, —knows that very few men and women have clear-cut, definite ideas. They would not come to listen to him if they had. Their minds are open,—in the sense that they are mostly vacant. The old stager fills them for their owners.

I had better not try to tell you how the Big Guns do it,—your Sardars and Pundits. But I can speak with some authority how it is done in humbler settings,—by an actor, for instance, or a conjurer. I believe, the basic principle is the same.

Shall I tell you in one word the secret in the case of a conjurer? It is just "Cheek." When I say it is a "secret", I mean it. For, it is not one of those things which you allow your audience to know. The beginner in conjuring has to convince himself that the crowd facing him is a company of congenital fools and he is the only wiseacre amongst them.

But you do not, of course, say so. The man who starts by telling his audience that he knows that they are all nincompoops and he has come to demonstrate it deserves all he gets. That way leads to back-door exits with police help. No. The thing to do is to keep that no credo under the vest whilst "buttering" the chunks of dough in front with well-oiled phrases. I know, it is not "cricket". It is only Oratory,—or shall we say, Patter?

Once the performer has got the dough well in hand,—he can mould it any way he pleases. I know this is hardly complimentary to the dough. But the point to remember is that 'you', intelligent being, with a will of your own, can be converted into putty in the master artist's hands. Lloyd George knew the trick as much as did Thurston, the famous American conjurer.

So much for the performer's part. At the same time, it has to be noted that the members of the mass have got almost as much influence in the shaping of the Crowd Mind as the performer. I am thinking at the moment of football crowds, theatre audiences, and boxing exhibitions. Anybody who has sat out a Shield Final Match at Calcutta will know what I am talking about. Could you dream that that quiet and inoffensive clerk with a family of fourteen would throw up his only umbrella into the air in a moment of ecstacy? He never does it at home! He does it only when he comes into a crowd. He does it because everybody else is doing it. The Crowd Mind swallows up his own puny little mind and makes him do as it pleases.

It is on record that at the I.F.A. Shield Match in the year 1942, several gentlemen of very moderate habits threw up their 'lungis' into the air. And never got them back again. It was understood that they had Men's Drawers on.

Myself I have seen retired Government pensioners pounding their neighbours with blows in the sheer abandon of joy when Mohan Bagan scored a goal over a European team. The neighbours were, meanwhile, holding each other in a hard embrace of ecstasy. They never felt the blows. I have seen a man scratching his neighbour's back believing it to be his own. The scratcher did not get any relief from the operation, nor did the scratchee feel the pain of it.

All these things happen, believe it or not. But they do not happen when you take the units separately, severally. The Crowd Mind is like the Giant of Arabian Nights, creeping coilwise out of the bottle which is the public mind. Once it is out and in shape, it is either your Master or your slave. And the genius on the rostrum knows the 'mantram' to control the genie.

Ways With Wool

By Rosemary Archdall

Most people save their odds and ends of wool, but very often they can't make up their minds how to use them, and they lie about getting dirty and encouraging the moth.

Sometimes they are trying to save enough for a striped jumper, but this is a difficult target to achieve, as it requires at least eight ounces.

So why not try a jumper that is "different"? Knit it from any classic jumper pattern you may have, making the wastband in rainbow stripes, two rows of each colour. Make it eight or ten inches deep, then knit the body in a plain colour, and do from sleeve level upwards in the rainbow stripes.

I have made this type of jumper in several different style and it is always most effective and commands a great deal of admiration.

A matching out-fit of gloves, ankle socks, beret and scarf in these rainbow stripes is most attractive. Again, you can use any plain pattern. For gloves, the kind that are knitted on two needles will be foud to be easiest.

And if you still have any odd balls or skeins over, guard them from the moth by putting them in an airtight tin

Unpick And Re-knit

If your favourite jumper has shrunk, you need not condemn it to death. You can unpick all except the matted bits, and re-knit the garment. Wind the wool round a book, tightly, until you have a skein. Tie this in three or four places, so that it cannot tangle. These skeins can then be washed, to remove the kinks ,and hung up to dry. They can then be re-wound and knitted up again

Shrunken cashmere jumpers cannot be unpicked, but can be given a new life. Machine stitch up the side seams, both sides of the seam, and round the top of the welt. The fabric may now safely be cut. Slit down the sides and remove the welt, inserting it as a gusset down the sides.

Knit a good deep welt in matching or contrasting wool. For this you must use small needles, and one plain, one purl stitch. Cast off fairly loosely, and "herring bone" your new welt on to the jumper.

The number of woollen garments lost each year through moths is almost astronomical. Nothing is more maddening than to take out your best jumper after a few months in a drawer, and find it full of holes. And once that has happened, unpicking is of little avail, as the outcome will be nothing but a lot of short ends.

The answer is to put everything away in a scrupulously clean condition. Even once-worn woollies should be rinsed through before being laid to rest for the summer.

Some form of moth preventative should be freely used in all drawers and cupboards. If you don't like the smell of the popular ones, try crude epsom salts. Moths can't bear it.

A final stage in the evolution of government by opinion would be reached if the will of the majority of citizens were to become ascertainable at all times.

—JAMES BRYCE

For Connoisseurs Of Oriental Art

It is doubtful if anywhere in the world there has been produced, since the war, a publications more authoritative in its matter or pleasing in its get-up than the new quarterly magazine "Oriental Art," of which the first issue has just made its appearance in London.

Lavishly illustrated in fine-screen half-tone and printed throughout on thick art paper in very clear and readable type, the matter is worthy of its dress. Dr. William Cohn's article on the Indian Art Exhibition gives at once a critical analysis of Indian art and a remarkable exposition of the subject within the limits of some 1,200 words, wherein space is also found for some interesting and provocative ideas, with which all may not agree. For instance, is Indian painting as inferior to that of the Chinese as the sculpture of China is to that of India? —and is the architecture of Angkor indeed less spiritual, though more ostentatious than that of the same period in India? I fancy there may be letters to the editor on these subjects; no doubt he will welcome them.

Perhaps the most scholarly and valuable contributions to this issue of the magazine are the remarkable description and translation of an 11th century Pala MS., belonging to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, by H.J. Stooke, and the critical and expository remarks thereon by Edward Conzo.

METAPHYSICAL WORK

The manuscript in question was written at Nalanda by the scribe Ahanakunda, and is a very fine example of an illuminated "Astasahasrika-prajnaparamita," one of those metaphysical works which in Mahayana Buddhist practice are worshipped, or used in prayer wheels as well as read. This particular work is, in fact, rarely read, since only the very learned can understand it, which may account for the good state of preservation in which it exists. It is curious to note that the illustrations, which relate to incidents in the life of Buddha, have no connection with the text, which, originally composed some time between 200 B.C. and 100 A.D. is purely metaphysical

Lovers of Jade will appreciate the article "Jade and the Kingfisher" by S. Howard Hansford, and Sir Herbert Ingram's "New Approach to Early Chinese Ceramics," fully illustrated as it is, will be of interest to all collectors, who will also enjoy Denis Barnham's description of a 15th Century Incense Burner and W.W. Winkworth's account of the Oriental Ceramic Society's London exhibition. A feature of more general interest is Oswald Siren's beautifully illustrated article on Chinese Gardens—really an extract from that writer's forthcoming book on the subject.

Some excellent book reviews and miscellaneous art news end an issue of which the only adverse criticism must be that it concentrates a little too much on things Chinese—a fault which will, no doubt, be remedied in later numbers. The magazine may, inspite of its high price (10s. per copy, £2 3s. 6d. annum post free) be recommended as almost indispensable to collectors, museum authorities and libraries.

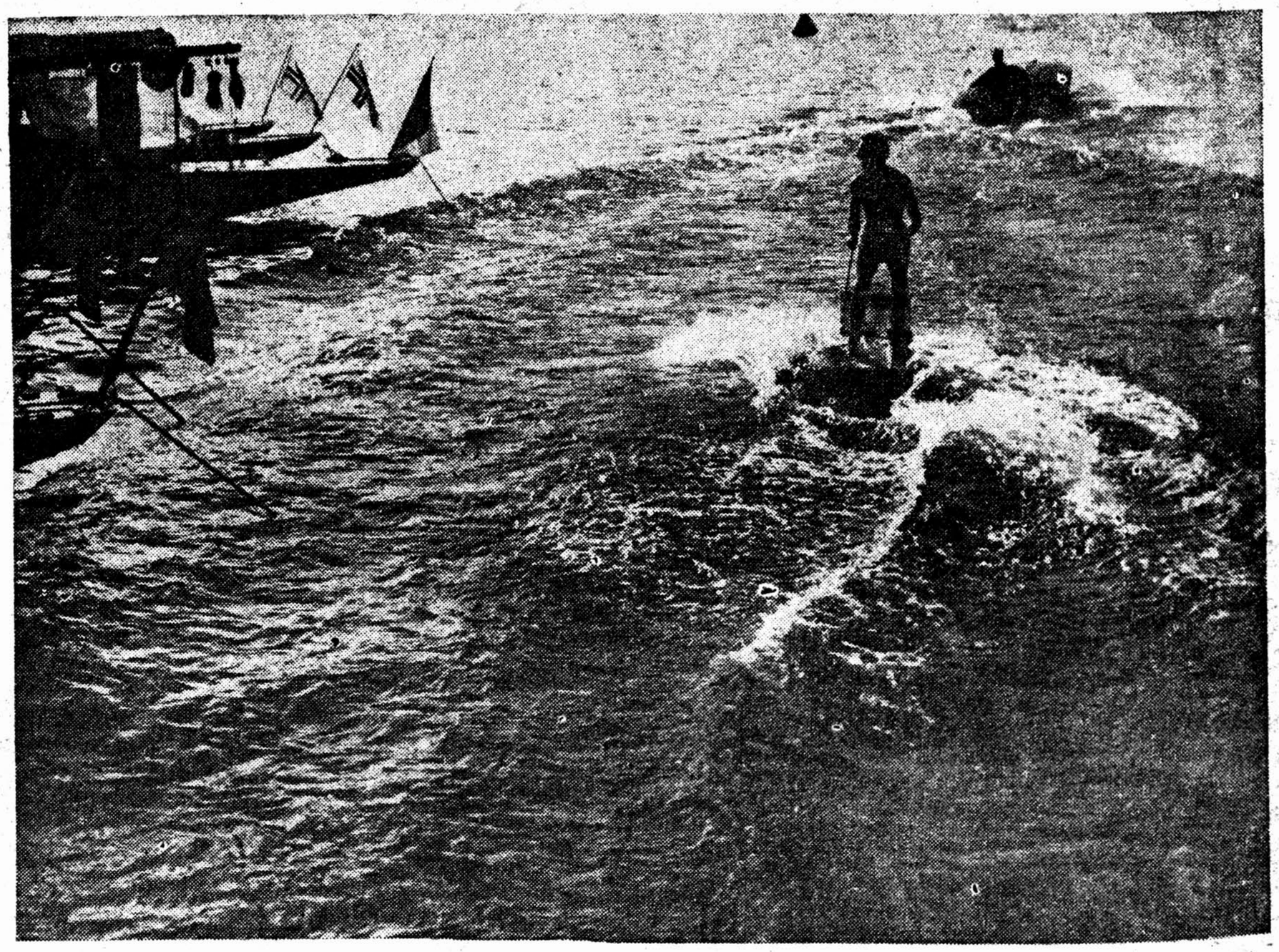
C. H. R.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
YOU WERE DOING EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR, MISS!
THAT'S PRETTY GOOD FOR MY FIRST DAY OF DRIVING, DON'T YOU THINK ?
GLADYS PARKER
9-23

Things don't turn up in this world until somebody turns them up.

—GARFIELD

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017



GOD GAVE THEM A PLAYGROUND

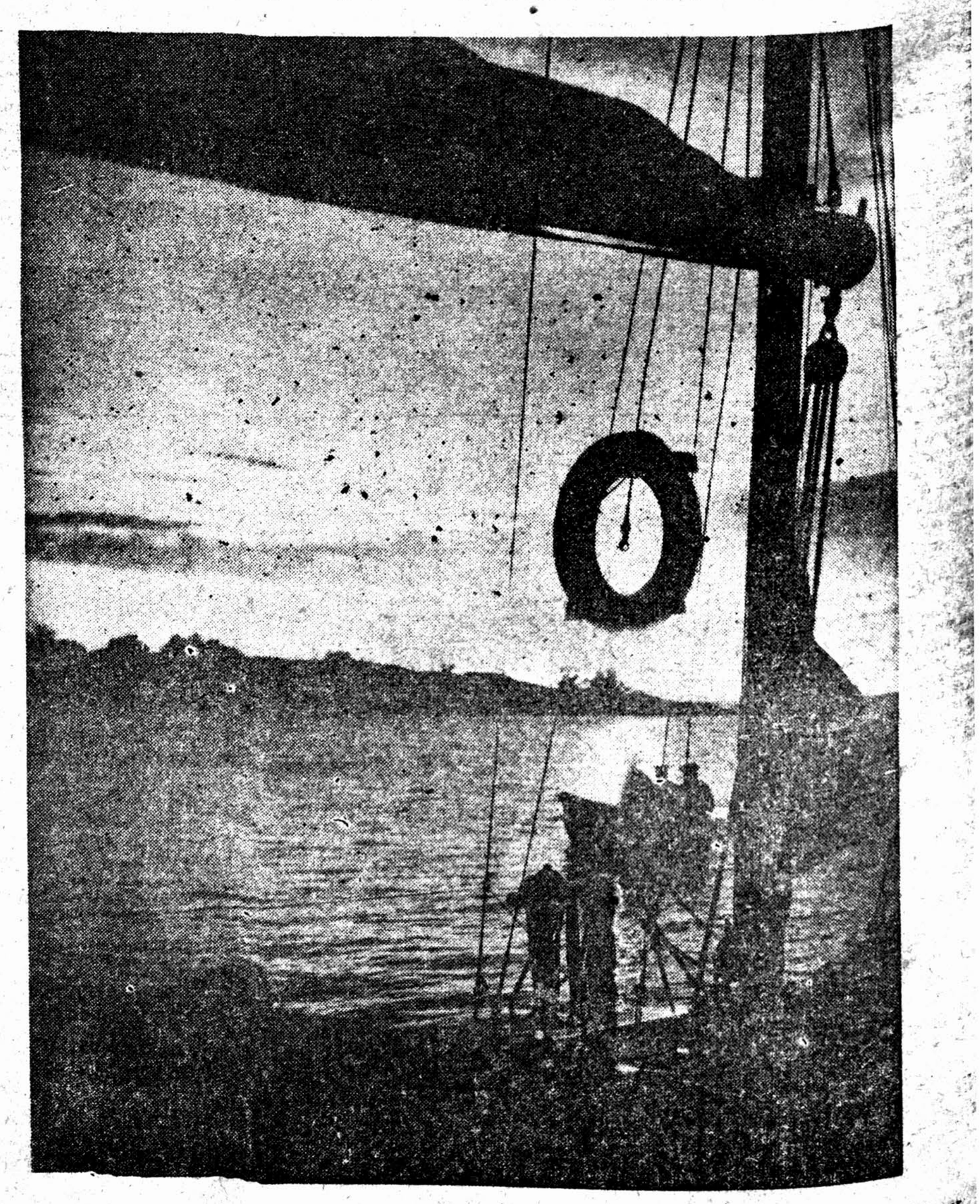
Flight From The City

STOCKHOLM WAS FOUNDED WHERE THE WATERS OF THE BALTIC SEA AND LAKE MALAREN MINGLE. AND STOCKHOLMERS FLOCK IN THEIR THOUSANDS TO THESE WATERS DURING THE HOT SUMMER DAYS TO SURF-RIDE, CRUISE, OR JUST BASK ON ONE OF THE INNUMERABLE ISLES AND SKERRIES WHICH DOT THE BLUE WATERS.

(Story On Page 3)

One Hour After Midnight

WINTER FASTENS A PARALYSING GRIP ON THE HUNDREDS OF ISLANDS WHICH LITTER THE WATERS AROUND STOCKHOLM, BUT IN SUMMER THE SUN REIGNS IN ALL ITS POWER AND THERE IS ENOUGH LIGHT TO READ THE LABEL ON A SARDINE TIN AS YOU OPEN IT FOR MIDNIGHT SUPPER. THE SUN ACTUALLY DIPS BELOW THE HORIZON BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND TWO O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. BUT IT LEAVES A BRIGHT GLOW DURING THESE TWO HOURS OF "DARKNESS".



Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. Jointly edited by S. Natarajan.